

OPEN SHOP MINE BLAST KILLS 125

SANITARY CONDITIONS GO FROM BAD TO WORSE IN ARMOUR'S CHICAGO MEAT PACKING PLANT

By VICTOR ZOKAITIS.

The sanitary conditions in the "yards" have gone from bad to worse. The government maintains hundreds of inspectors in the plants. But these inspectors only see to it that the hogs that are sent out for human consumption are not dirty or badly diseased. These inspectors never look into the conditions under which the men must work, their health or the conditions under which they must eat and dress.

Filthy Locker-Rooms.

In the Armour pork department, the company has one locker-room into which over 150 workers must crowd and dress themselves. The locker-room used to be a runway for the hogs that were forced to the chains to be slaughtered. The floor of this locker-room is always covered with slime and filth. It is impossible to bring a decent pair of shoes into the "yards" as they would be covered with slime and filth. In order to keep out the stink from their clothes, the workers change down to their skins. There is no heat in the room and the worker must stand there and shiver. The locker-room is small—there is just enough room for two men in the aisle between the lockers.

Smoke from passing locomotives finds its way into the locker rooms and into the lockers depositing a film of soot on the workers' clothes.

The workers after they have dressed themselves in their scanty clothes—they wear only a few necessary pieces on them as the sweat pours out from them under the speed-up system—shiver in the cold air on the killing floor while they sharpen their knives, cleavers and tools. The workers must get into the "yards" an hour or so before "starting" time, to sharpen their tools and get ready for their work that day. All day long the workers must work fast and the sweat soon makes their garments look like dishcloths.

No Time to Wash Self.

At noon when the workers go to eat their lunch all they can do is to dash a little water on themselves, take their lunches and eat them at the places where they work. There is a company restaurant in the "yards" but the workers dare not go out into the cold wind with their sweaty garments and they have not the time to eat their lunch in the restaurant. The restaurant is used mainly by the office help and those who have the white collar jobs in the plant. The workers on the killing floors are not

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MASS. COURT HEARS SACCO- VANZETTI PLEA

Prove Frame up; Real Killer Confesses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 13.—What is considered to be the final battle to save Sacco and Vanzetti, from the electric chair on the conviction for murder in 1921, began Monday morning before the full bench of the Massachusetts supreme court at Boston, thirty-eight bills of exceptions were presented by attorney for the defense, William G. Thompson, in his plea for a new trial for the convicted radicals. The court house was crowded with people interested in the case. In a speech that lasted the whole day Monday and the biggest part of the two sessions on Tuesday, Thompson gave a historical review of the case. He showed that these men were arrested at a time of the anti-radical hysteria, that they were convicted for their radical views on war and capitalism instead of the act they were accused of.

He charged the government with trying its case by producing an atmosphere of hatred and prejudice against the defendants and compared it to the famous Dreyfus case. He showed up where the men were questioned as to their radical views and where the judge spoke of the "brave boys on the battlefield."

Thompson also charged the government with concealing important witnesses who would testify for the defense, he referred to a man named Gould, who was so near the shooting that a bullet cut a hole in his coat and who would testify that Sacco and Vanzetti were not the men who committed the murder, but this Mr. Gould could not be located during the trial. He also pointed out that the government witness contradicted each other on many occasions.

He showed up the characters of those witnesses. He told of government witness Goodrich, who testified for the government on promise by district attorney that he would be given leniency on his own charges of larceny for which he was to be tried.

These facts were not allowed to be brought out in court at the trial and Mr. Thompson considered these to be a great error. "What convicted these men," Mr. Thompson said, "was the

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Chamber of Commerce Shuts Forum Against Speaker from Russia

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 8.—The chamber of commerce refused to permit Anna Louise Strong, recently returned from Soviet Russia, to speak at the chamber's forum in a speech to raise funds for caring for the Russian children orphaned by the long years of war and revolution. Her speeches were claimed as being "radical," therefore the chamber refused the use of its forum.

BANKRUPTCY AND PROSPERITY



CLEVELAND T. U. E. L. ADDRESSES STATE LABOR CONFERENCE IN AN EFFORT TO AID FIGHTING PLANS

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 13.—The local general group of the Trade Union Educational League has taken cognizance of the conference called by the executive board of the State Federation of Labor of Ohio to "strengthen and solidify the Ohio labor movement" against the open shop drive. This unusual action of the state body has led the Cleveland militants to issue the following statement to the conference, which is due to meet at Columbus, Ohio, January 15:

This conference is a recognition of the fact that in spite of the great achievements of organized labor, the conditions of the working class have not improved in accordance with rapid development of American industry.

Even those organized workers who enjoy the highest standards do not have the conditions they could obtain thru organized effort and the

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Y. W. L. MEETING IN N. Y. FRIDAY FOR LIEBKNECHT

Pioneers and Youth to
Honor Great Leader

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A little over 11 years ago the great war broke out. The workers of the warring nations were urged to go to the front and fight the workers of another nation "to save the world for democracy."

Scattered groups of workers here and there dared to raise their voices in protest against the butchering of the workers the world over. They pointed out that the war was a war of rivalry among the capitalist nations of the world, a war waged for the purpose of one nation wresting away the colonies of another nation, a war in which the workers were losing their lives while the profiteers were becoming richer and richer. Amongst these scattered workers the voices of Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were heard the loudest. Their message to the working class threw fear into the hearts of the ruling class of Germany.

The Young Workers' (Communist) League, District Two, has arranged a mass Liebknecht and Luxemburg memorial meeting for Friday, January 15, at Central Opera House, 67th St. and Third Avenue, New York City at 8 p. m.

A fitting program has been arranged with the Pioneers presenting a tableau on the life of Liebknecht and a play. The following will address the meeting, H. Fox, chairman; S. Don, S. Darcy, Ben Gitlow and others.

COAL BARONS IGNORE OKLA. SAFETY LAWS

Troops Prevent Miners Mobbing the Bosses

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILBURTON, Okla., Jan. 13.—The open shop has taken its toll of life, a ghastly toll, at the non-union Degnan-McConnell Mine No. 21, early this morning when 125 miners reported dead, were entombed by an explosion. The report that all were dead was made public by State Mine Inspector Edward Boyle of the Oklahoma bureau of mines this afternoon.

Rescue workers first to enter the mine declared they had conversed with miners at the bottom of the main shaft, who said only eight remained alive. Black damp had left the eight in a weakened condition, they said.

Later in the afternoon communication with the men could not be restored, according to sheriff's forces, who with national guardsmen were guarding the entrance.

Murdered for Profit.
Coal dust, the danger of explosion of which can easily be avoided by sprinkling, in conformity with safety laws on the books of the state, but which laws are always ignored by the operators when the union is weak and the open shop is strong, is admitted by the mine officials to be the cause of the explosion. Coal dust is supposed to be cleaned out, and if not, sprinkled with water or rock salt when only a little is present. When this is not done it is unsafe, but operators hate to pay for removal and sprinkling.

These officials tried at first to blame the explosion on the unionists who are fighting the company for its violation of agreement and inauguration of the 1917 scale.

A second rescue crew which found the dead, was reported to have entered the shaft at noon thru a man-way which had been sufficiently repaired to allow entrance. The first crew, which entered from a diagonal air hole, reported they were unable to locate any of the miners.

Starvation and Lockout.
For two years a lockout against union miners has been in effect and for that time the staunch unionists have fought against the encroachments of the open shop. The usual "starvation cure" had been given—a long period of no work to impoverish the miners and make them eager to work at any scale—then the mine, along with many others, opened up again with an open shop program and the 1917 scale.

The conflict with the miners reached a climax last year, at Henrietta, when troops occupied the whole Hartshorne-Henrietta mine fields for many

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TAKE THE DAILY TO THE WORKERS

YESTERDAY'S issue of The DAILY WORKER carried most important news to the workers in the mines, the mills, the factories and the railroads.

The workers knew it—and the workers took it to the points of exploitation. Thousands were sent to every section of the striking anthracite field with the Communist call to "Strike! Call out the maintenance men!"

In Chicago yesterday morning, loyal workers stood out in the bitter cold, distributing thousands of additional copies at the doors of all the most important garment shops—there was the answer to the left wing to the reaction in the needle trades.

In Omaha, Kansas City, East St. Louis and Chicago the gates of the stock yards and packing houses were covered by men and women selling "Our Daily."

Hundreds of copies were distributed in Bellaire, Ohio, by and among the young strikers of the Imperial Glass Co.

Quite a few went to worker correspondents who had stories in this issue.

Thousands of copies went to the railroad workers. All these were in addition to the regular daily circulation.

The DAILY WORKER is becoming a mass paper—order a bundle and—

TAKE IT TO THE FACTORY!

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

CHICAGO'S superintendent of schools Professor McAndrew, is no longer the darling of big business. While he was engaged in the task of smashing the teachers' councils and eliminating every influence exercised by the teachers over the curriculum of the schools, the papers, particularly the Tribune and News could not dig up enough compliments to show their appreciation of his work.

NOW, however, those papers are humming a different ditty, and there is not a degenerate collection of antediluvian patriotic hogs within the confines of Cook county that has not been exhumed to hurl their stored-up offal at the head of the formerly adored professor. What crime has McAndrew committed? He simply suggested that pictures glorifying war and soldiers was not the best mental fodder for the children who patronize the public schools.

THERE may be some mystery attached to the motive which

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"LONG LIVE THE BRAVE HERALD OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," SAYS AGITPROP OF COMINTERN

The agitprop (agitation and propaganda) department of the executive committee of the Communist International sends The DAILY WORKER anniversary greetings as follows:

TO the Editorial Board of The DAILY WORKER—Dear Comrades: We send you our sincere revolutionary greetings on the second anniversary of your organ.

Your paper, which is the only Communist daily in the world in the English language, has an extremely difficult, laborious, and responsible mission. You have unfurled your banner in the very heart of the greatest stronghold of world capitalism. In America, the last and strongest hope of decaying world capitalism, with its enormous wealth and its enormous reservoir of forces which seems to defy the general decay of capitalism, you have established a daily organ which from day to day proclaims the inevitable collapse of capitalism also in America.

TWO years is a short space of time in the trend of history, but a long period measured by the conditions under which your organ came into being and has continued to develop. You who are but a handful of intrepid, determined Communists carry on an unequal struggle against the most powerful bastion of world capitalism, against the strongest bourgeoisie and the most corrupt reactionary trade union bureaucracy in the world. Under conditions such as these two years of the existence of your newspaper mark a wonderful achievement.

Your newspaper has not only existed for the space of two years, but there is added to the fact that IT IS SELF-SUPPORTING, the funds being contributed by the American working class, not only by Communists but also by non-party workers. The DAILY WORKER maintains itself under enormous difficulties, SUPPORTED BY THE MOST ENLIGHTENED, MOST CLASS-CONSCIOUS AND SELF-SACRIFICING SECTION OF THE GIANTIC ARMY OF THE AMERICAN WORKING AND FARMER CLASS.

Two years of The DAILY WORKER under such circumstances makes it the pride not only of the American proletariat, but of the entire world proletariat. Two years of The DAILY WORKER proclaim the inevitable collapse of capitalism in indomitable America, they proclaim the irresistible force and the certain victory of the Communist idea—the idea of the proletarian world revolution.

ONWARDS along the path which the American proletariat and its revolutionary organ, The DAILY WORKER, have trodden for the past two years.

Long live the Workers' (Communist) Party of America!
Long live the American revolution and its brave herald—The DAILY WORKER!

Agitprop Department of the
Executive Committee of the Communist International.

Interests of U. S. and Great Britain Conflict

EDITOR'S NOTE:—In today's installment, I. Stalin, secy. of the Communist Party of Russia, shatters the hopes of those pacifists who have placed their faith in Locarno. In this continuation of his address to the fourteenth congress of the Russian Communist Party, Stalin also reiterates the declaration of the Russian workers and peasants that they have not fundamentally altered their stand against the payment of the debts incurred by the capitalist government. Today's installment of Stalin's speech follows:

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 19.—(By Mail)—By several historical analogies, Stalin presented proof for the thesis that all the peace treaties made after the European wars always bore the elements of future wars within themselves and that they were always surrounded with pacifist demonstrations. For instance, after 1871, Bismarck and France strove to maintain the status quo, but at the same time with the pacifist hymns



I. STALIN,
Secretary of the Russian Communist
Party.

of praise for Bismarck, Germany concluded a treaty with Austria in 1879 which appeared very peaceful but which was actually directed against

France and Russia and which contained the nucleus and the preparatory conditions for the imperialist war of 1914, a fact which is today recognized by everyone.

France and Russia also concluded a peaceful treaty in 1893, but the secret supplement of this latter contained the figures of the armies to be placed at disposal.

The further ripening of the contradictions was similarly concealed with all sorts of pacifist demonstrations, for instance, the conference at The Hague in 1899. And today also, Locarno is an array of forces, not for peace, but for war and not all the friendly declarations of Briand, Chamberlain and Stresemann can convince us of the contrary. The Second (Socialist) International which makes the greatest propaganda amongst the working class for Locarno as an instrument of peace and for the league of nations as an ark of peace and represents the Bolsheviks as disturbers of this same peace, only proves by this that the Second International is not only an organization for the bourgeoisie corruption of the working class,

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NOW REALIZED MINE STRIKE IS FINISH FIGHT

Cappellini Is Opposing Complete Strike

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 13.—The atmosphere in the anthracite is tense today. On every hand one hears from the lips of the miners, "A fight to the finish." All the hypocritical covering of the priests who tried to get the miners back to work with soft soap about fair dealing by the operators, all the veneer of "peace" is gone. In their stead there is the class struggle, stark and vigorous.

The only "hope" existing is that the Pennsylvania state legislature, summoned into special session by Governor Pinchot, will do something. Nobody knows what, to settle the strike. But the miners are not depending on governors or conferences any more. They know now that it is a "fight to the finish" and the agitation spreading from District No. 1, where the Pennsylvania company's union grievance committee has already called out the maintenance men, to repeat this action in all the tri-district, is growing fast.

Cappellini Opposes Complete Strike.
In the face of this demand from the rank and file, Rinaldo Cappellini, president of District No. 1, is fighting tooth and nail against the membership of the union making it a 100 per cent strike. Cappellini wants the maintenance men to be allowed to keep on producing coal, to keep on maintaining the mines in perfect shape so that the owners can laugh at the straying miners and then can begin operations again at the moment starvation gets unbearable, and the miners dribble back to work as scabs under the open shop.

Pinchot is known to be hostile to the operators for failure to support him politically by endorsing his plan, which embodied their principle of arbitration. At Harrisburg he is quoted as having laid the blame for the breakdown of the negotiations on the operators.

A Public Utility.
Pinchot is laying the matter before the legislature and asking for the anthracite industry to be declared a public utility.

Cleveland T. U. E. L. Addresses State Labor

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conditions of the unorganized 90 per cent of the working class population are actually disgraceful in a country as wealthy as the United States.

A Fighting Policy for Labor

Thru long and bitter experience the workers should have learned the lesson well that only thru a fighting policy can they gain any worth-while concessions from the employers. However, the capitalists of this country, assisted, unfortunately by many prominent labor officials, are now trying to have this fighting policy dropped in favor of a policy of class collaboration, of co-operating with the employers to speed-up, eliminate waste, increase the efficiency of production, which means more profits for the boss.

The bait handed out in this fake scheme is that of promises of better conditions to be granted the workers out of the increased profits. But the bosses always see to it that there is plenty of speeding-up without any assistance from labor. The country can now produce enough as it is to allow the workers far better conditions if they only had sufficient organized power to secure them.

Labor must fight to gain for itself more and more of the bosses' profits instead of co-operating to make these profits greater. Labor must put up greater and greater demands and organize and fight to win.

Organize the Unorganized.
Labor is finally waking up to the deplorable fact that about 90 per cent of the workers in the United States do not belong to any trade union. Every effort and encouragement must be given to the work of organizing the semi-skilled and unskilled, as well as the skilled workers, in the big unorganized and half-organized steel and metal-working, electrical, automobile, rubber, railroad, mining industries.

Even the building industry is weakly organized in many places, and practically every other big industrial group of workers is largely or altogether at the mercy of the boss and must be organized.

Rank and file organization committees should be set up representing all unions in order to draw the entire membership into the work. Special campaigns for improved conditions, shorter hours, higher wages, should be conducted in connection with the organization campaigns.

Organize the Women Workers.
Special efforts must be made to organize the millions of women workers who are the special victims of outrageous conditions.

But labor must face the plain fact that old and time-worn policies must be discarded and new policies adopted if the problem of organization is to be solved. The disunity due to the an-

Railroad Workers! Fight Against the New Betrayal!

The menace of the so-called Watson-Parker bill, to be introduced into congress jointly by the railroad companies and railroad unions, is given incisive exposure as an establishment by law of the class-collaboration that is eating the heart out of the trade union movement of America, in a statement of the National Committee of the Trade Union Educational League issued yesterday. The statement says:

STATEMENT BY THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE, TRADE UNION EDUCATIONAL LEAGUE

THE proposal reported in the press as agreed upon between the railroad executives and the union officials, that a new mediation and arbitration machinery be fastened by law upon the railroad workers, as an alternative to the railroad labor board now functioning, must arouse every intelligent railroad unionist to energetic protest and action to defeat this new betrayal.

Already, the bitterest labor hating employers and politicians, the most rabid "open shoppers," are hailing this agreement with joy, and are becoming its outstanding champions. The very fact that the plan, agreed to by the union officials in a meeting under the chairmanship of W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is to be introduced in the senate by Jim Watson, life-long reactionary and foe of the labor movement, is enough to condemn it.

THE men who will make the bill a law in the senate and house, and the president who will sign it, are enemies of labor. They say, and the capitalist press repeats, that the Watson-Parker bill is designed to end strikes on the railroads. It is a "no strike" law under a disguise.

There is no doubt that these reactionary foes of the labor movement know what they are doing. They are not handing a gift to the unions. They give nothing whatever, unless they receive a double return. And in this case the railroad owners are getting everything and the workers nothing. For tying up the unions to prevent strikes what is received? Only the "privilege" of appearing to argue before a mediation board appointed by the strikebreaker, Coolidge!

WHY did the union officials agree to this? The answer to this question is most important for the railroad workers, for it determines how they must fight if they wish to defeat the proposed slavery law. The union officials agreed to it, because they have abandoned the fight against the employing class! They are entering into partnership with the employers, the union officials preventing strikes, in return being granted the privilege of collecting dues from the workers on the roads. The interests of the workers are completely betrayed!

This is another step in the direction taken by the B. & O. plan, on

the larger scale. The B. & O. plan was the beginning of the merging of the fighting labor unions with the "company unions," with the principles laid down by the "open shop" associations. Now these union officials take another step toward company unionism, such a big step that even the greatest company union advocate of all, W. W. Atterbury, is going to be won over to support "our" union officials.

WHEN Atterbury begins to accept the policies of our officials, it is time for the rank and file to begin to change these officials and their policies! Because it means that the officials have surrendered to Atterbury. It is not surprising that the officials of our unions have taken this latest step. They have been fighting against the demands of the membership for amalgamation of the railroad unions into a powerful industrial union which could fight against the employers. They have been fighting against a labor party. They have turned from the membership, and towards the employers. They have set up B. & O. plans. They have gone into the insurance business on a capitalist basis. They have gone into the banking business, using our money in order to become business associates and cronies of the great Wall Street masters of America. They are being absorbed into the ruling class, into the machinery of American imperialist exploitation. Now they are taking the next logical step, demanded by imperialist exploitation, that of tying up the workers' organizations to prevent strikes.

THIS step comes at a time when the railroad workers are suffering the most extreme abuses. In the past two years, while railroad traffic has been at the greatest in history, the workers have been driven harder and harder. The number of workers employed has been going down, the amount of traffic to be moved has been going up. In two years, the number of shop men who have been put into the unemployed army number 72,000; the train and engine service men are 15,000 fewer than in 1923; the pay roll of the shop men dropped 14 per cent during the time when the traffic increased 20 per cent. And in spite of the 5 per cent increase secured by the transportation brotherhoods, as a sop intended to try to win them from solidarity with the shopmen and maintenance men, their actual earnings have been almost exactly the same as before, while they move the greatly increased volume of traffic.

The railroads are earning terrific profits, so that they pay dividends on all their watered stocks, the prices of which are mounting skyward. And at such a moment, when there should be a general forward movement, a general united wage demand by the unions, backed up by complete solidarity of the unions with a strike threat as the final word—at this moment the union officials betray the workers with the "no-strike law."

RAILROAD workers! There is only one way in which you can prevent this betrayal. Organize yourselves into rank and file committees. Protest against the Watson-Parker bill.

Pass resolutions in your local unions and lodges. Send these protests to your officials, to the congressmen, and to the labor press. Hold mass meetings. Distribute leaflets and papers explaining the slavery-features of the bill. Demand the formation of a labor party based upon the unions. Launch a great nation-wide movement for amalgamation of the railroad unions. Prepare for a general forward movement for wage increases and better conditions. Set up joint committees of the rank and file of all railroad unions, on every road, at every railroad center and division point, in every shop.

PREPARE to put at the head of your unions, officials who will fight against the employers, who will solidify the unions, who will force the employers to respect the labor movement. Fight to abolish the B. & O. plan and company unionism. Fight to establish real labor unions on the railroads of America—unions which will win the better conditions earned by the laborers of railroad workers, and unite the railroaders firmly with the

COUNTERFEIT PLOT LAID AT HORTHY DOOR

Charges Against Mme. Karolyi Forged

PARIS, Jan. 13.—Whatever doubt may have existed regarding the role of Admiral Horthy, regent of Hungary, in the thirty billion franc forgery is now dispelled and on every hand it is recognized that the forgeries were carried out under the direction of Horthy himself. The plot, unearthed by French agents who have been trying to locate the source of the counterfeit francs thrown upon the European market, was hatched in the headquarters of the regent. The plot is now brot to the very door of Horthy.

Paris opinion is fast becoming hostile to the United States as it is that the American ambassador encouraged the plot, if he was not actually involved, in an effort further to deplete currency on the world market and thus bring nearer the day of complete French capitulation to Wall Street and a Dawes plan.

Exposing Karolyi Forgeries.
Accompanying the expose of the counterfeit plot there has been revealed a whole series of the most disgraceful acts of criminal conspiracy, involving the exiles driven from Hungary because they challenged the bloody despotism of Horthy. The examination of Prince Windisch-Graetz in the counterfeiting investigation brot out proof that he forged documents on the basis of which Countess Karolyi was barred from the United States.

As is usual in the case of European despots caught in some contemptible trick a heavy censorship exists in Hungary and correspondents are forced to send their information from points outside the country which entails great hardship upon them.

All papers publishing reports of the plot are threatened with suspension and arrests of editors if they dare try to implicate others in the plot except those already mentioned by the official police reports. The police, meanwhile, are hushuping every suspicion that points toward Horthy and his bloody regime and trying to create the impression that he was unaware of the counterfeiting and forgery.

May Attempt Overthrow.
A group of Hungarian emigres in Paris around Count Michael Karolyi are contemplating a coup d'etat that will restore the former democratic bourgeois government.

However, it is remembered that Karolyi, when he was head of the government, was overthrown by the Bolsheviks of Hungary, and the Paris ruling clique fears another proletarian uprising in Hungary. They desire to get rid of Horthy but they fear the aftermath of such an upheaval at this time.

Massachusetts Court Listens to Plea of Sacco and Vanzetti

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fact that they were members of the most unpopular class in America, the people who do not believe in private property and who do not trust the police or the law.

"Before the trial ended," said Mr. Thompson, "it was not so much a question whether Sacco and Vanzetti were guilty of murder, but whether they were not as radicals, too dangerous to be allowed to live."

Thompson's speech lasted more than eight hours. District Attorney Rannin then opened the case for the state. The hearing will continue another day.

A new sensation was caused today by report in an evening paper that a prisoner in Dedham named "Moders" confessed that he is the one guilty of the crime laid to Sacco and Vanzetti. The news created a sensation. Mr. Thompson refuses to discuss the merits of it, while the state police are trying to belittle the effect of the confession.

Foreign Exchange.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Great Britain, pound sterling, demand 4.85%; cable 4.85%. France, franc, demand 3.71%; cable 3.72. Belgium, franc, demand 4.53; cable 4.53. Italy, lira, demand 4.03%; cable 4.03%. Sweden, krona, demand 26.75; cable 26.75. Norway, krone, demand 24.84; cable 24.86. Shanghai, taels, demand, 77.50.

Drop Thru Ice—Drown

KENOSHA, Wis., Jan. 13.—Gustave Enberg and his son-in-law, Ira White, were drowned Sunday when their automobile crashed thru the ice as they were touring ice fields.

miners, and the rest of the organized labor movement.
Railroad workers! Your choice is between class collaboration and slavery, on the one hand, or class struggle, and victory over the employers on the other hand.

You must choose the road of struggle and victory.

National Committee,
Trade Union Educational League.

Workers and Farmers Will Watch Nye in the United States Senate

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL

TODAY, Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, is a full-fledged member of the United States senate. Yet the equanimity of that august body, once proclaimed over the land as the Millionaires' Club, remains unshaken.

When Nye, young and with some reputation as a rebel, was appointed by Governor Sorlie, it was claimed that he would never be seated. Numerous technicalities were cited to show that he was not entitled to the job Sorlie had given him.

But that is all over now. Technicalities were swept aside. Not the state of North Dakota alone, nor the United States alone, but the state and federal governments both were declared to have the right to join in handing Nye his senatorial toga. He is both a "state officer" and an "officer of the United States."

What the workers and farmers of North Dakota would like to know, however, is what all this really means to them. Senator Capper, one of the authors of the Capper-Johnson bill, calling for a capitalist dictatorship in time of war, voted for Nye.

Oscar Underwood, senator from "open shop" Alabama, the most backward stone age reactionary the democratic party can produce, voted for Nye.

Senator Johnson, of California, who helps keep Mooney and Billings, and hundreds of other workers in the prisons of his state, voted for Nye.

Twenty-six democrats, most of them from the "Solid South," where children are enslaved in the mills, and where labor organizations are practically outlawed, voted for Nye. Senator Cummins, of Iowa; Smoot, of Utah, and McKinley, of Illinois, all staunch defenders of the Coolidge faith, found it convenient to be absent when the vote was taken. If they had been present and voted against Nye, he would have lost his seat by one vote, instead of winning it with two votes.

Nye should have been seated. There should have been no doubt about it. The fact, however, that he was finally seated showed that there was no fundamental objection to him on the part of the capitalist politicians. Senator Borah was against him in the beginning. He finally voted for him, because, it is said, he wanted Nye's vote against the world court.

But the thing that stands big before North Dakota's plundered masses is that Nye walked down the senate aisle on the arm of Senator Lynn J. Frazier, former governor of North Dakota, an enemy of the drive for the Farmer-Labor Party in his own state. As Nye and Frazier approached Vice President Dawes' desk, so that Nye could be sworn in by Morgan's agent, republican leader Curtis rushed forward to shake the hand of and congratulate the new North Dakota senator. Of such stuff is old party politics made.

Nye is already getting the same brand of oats that was recently fed out to young LaFollette, of Wisconsin. It is the prelude to putting the republican halter on both of them.

This interesting proceeding shows that the class lines have not yet been drawn in the senate, not even by the farmer-labor senator, Hendrik Shipstead, of Minnesota, who even fights the militancy of the farmer-labor movement that sent him to Washington. Altho elected as a farmer-labor senator, he, too, wears old party harness.

The new drive for independent political action, that is sweeping west from Minnesota to the coast and south to the gulf, will take all these developments into account. The workers and farmers will realize that in order to raise their class standards and carry them forward successfully, they will be compelled even to direct assaults against Nye, as they have already fought Shipstead, Frazier, Magnus Johnson and others who have forgotten that they were raised upon the shoulders of the oppressed. That is, unless Nye falls in line with the developing movement for class action of the workers and farmers. His senate record in the days ahead will bear close watching.

Open Shop Mine Blast Kills 125

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months under orders from Governor Martin E. Trapp. The troops declared martial law and forbid all picketing.

Pray For Scabs.

To avoid the order hundreds of union miners and their wives established themselves along the roads leading to the pits, and as the scabs would go past they would pray and sing hymns, calling on the heavenly powers to protect the lives of the scabs who were risking themselves in scab pits.

These prayer meetings at the pit mouths were broken up by the militia and hundreds of the "praying miners" and their wives were arrested. The supreme court of Oklahoma, however, ordered their release on the ground that the constitutional right to worship god in their own way was being infringed upon.

Reactionary Governor.

This made the use of troops practically of no avail. But the reactionary governor insisted for their remaining for some time and only over-whelming public sentiment for the miners forced their withdrawal.

Many of the miners, who thru the great privation of unemployment and starvation had weakened and went in to the mines against the orders of the union, were won back by the "prayer meetings" at the pits. Among those 125 who have paid for their weakness with their lives, sacrificed to the open shop that has closed its fangs open not only them but their wives and children.

Send Troops to Check Protest.

So high is the sentiment against the open shop operators of the mine that the state government, again in-

tervening, has ordered Colonel E. L. Head of the 180th Infantry to proceed to Wilburton with sixty soldiers to prevent any punishment for the murder of the miners from falling upon the mine officials and owners.

The Degnan-McConnell company has ordered 75 coffins from Fort Smith to be rushed thru, while an improvised hospital is being made ready near the shaft. Resuscitating apparatus is being installed and nurses mobilized from nearby towns in case any of the men reported dead might by chance be taken out alive.

Mine Inspector Boyle reports that one of the fire bosses in the mine was not a miner, but a scab who held no certificate as provided by state law, while another scab fire boss had been on a continual drunk. The ignoring of state law fastens the blame without question on the operators.

Bakery Workers' Union Wages Hard Fight on Gigantic Bread Trust

The Bakery & Confectionary Workers Intl. union celebrates its 40th anniversary Jan. 13. In 1886 a tiny group formed the organization which now reports 21,800 members to the A. F. of L. Apart from the wartime inflation this marks a steady membership increase. The union is fighting valiantly against the inroads of the bread trust's openshop machine baking.

"Our position has always been difficult and may become more difficult in the future," says Secy. Charles F. Hohmann. "Only thru the power of the organization itself has it risen to its present height and influence."

WETS AND DRYS AT WASHINGTON READY TO FIGHT

Smoke Screen to Fool Working Class

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—While a group of prohibitionists in the house are striving to devise a scheme to whitewash the disgraceful conduct of the prohibition enforcement branch of the government and thereby vindicate the meddlesome and fanatic Wayne B. Wheeler, head of the anti-saloon league, a senate committee is to conduct another investigation that will endeavor to prove that the main support of the anti-saloon league and other organizations of a religious and semi-religious nature are in reality supported by the big bootleggers who have grown rich and powerful since the inauguration of the Volstead act.

Bootleggers want the country to remain dry so that they can continue to reap big harvests and they subsidize anti-saloon organizations for that purpose according to well-informed people at Washington.

The dry committee under the leadership of Congressman Grant M. Hudson, republican of Michigan, is expected to submit a report favorable to the law as now enforced, while the senate committee, sponsored by Senator Edge, republican of New Jersey, will probably present evidence to show that the Hudson committee is corrupted by bootleggers and other interests who want the law to remain as it is.

Interesting revelations regarding the crookedness of the government and the shining lights on both sides of the controversy are expected. The breweries and distilleries are backing the wets, while the preachers and bootleggers back the drys.

The issue is a smoke screen that will be utilized to the limit to divert the minds of the workers from their economic and political grievances into a fight over the prohibition law.

Tour Bishop Brown and Biedenkapp for International Aid

(I. W. A. Press Service.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Mass meetings are being arranged in most of the Eastern cities for Bishop William Montgomery Brown, who, with F. G. Biedenkapp, will speak on the urgent need of a relief organization for the entire working class. This question has become one of tremendous importance with the breaking out of the Chinese workers' struggle for freedom and the terrible repression of the rising labor movements of Europe.

Bishop Brown is in fine fighting mettle, his recent expulsion from the house of bishops of the episcopalian church, because of the revolutionary views expressed in his book, "Christianity and Communism" having vastly increased his field of activity. Biedenkapp is a forceful and effective speaker and organizer who has become prominent by his work in the interest of labor and as lecturer for the Friends of Soviet Russia.

These meetings will deal with live issues of the greatest importance and are sure to be well worth attending. Readers of THE DAILY WORKER in the localities billed are urged to remember the dates and give the meetings their utmost support by bringing their friends and advertising the lectures as widely as possible.

The dates booked so far as Worcester, Mass., Jan. 14; Washington, D. C., Jan. 26; Trenton, N. J., Jan. 28; Philadelphia, Jan. 31; Boston, Feb. 4; Rochester, Feb. 16; Buffalo, Feb. 18. Further meetings will be listed in THE DAILY WORKER as soon as definitely arranged.

Diamond Merchants Lose Gems.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Jan. 13.—Un-cut diamonds valued at \$100,000 were stolen by three armed bandits who waylaid two diamond merchants in the heart of the fashionable Fifth Ave. shopping district today by slugging them into insensibility with clubbed revolvers.

BOSTON!

A meeting of all Daily Worker agents and active comrades will take place on Saturday, Jan. 16, at 113 Dudley street, party headquarters.

L. E. Katterfeld, Daily Worker eastern organizer, and agent for New York City, will speak on plans for the organization of systematic distribution of the eastern edition of The Daily Worker.

MOST IMPORTANT
FOR EVERY PARTY
MEMBER TO ATTEND.

FOR THE UNITY OF THE CITY AND LAND WORKERS

JARDINE SEEKS SLUSH FUND TO DEBAUCH FARMERS INTO SUPPORT OF COOLIDGE IN 1926 CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who is desperately striving to devise schemes that will fool the farmers into supporting the Coolidge candidates in this year's congressional elections, appeared before the house agricultural committee yesterday and advocated farm co-operative marketing pances.

He urged an appropriation of \$225,000 to establish in his department a special bureau to promote co-operative organizations, to assist existing co-operatives and to engage generally in co-operative extension work. He estimates it would require from 12 to 22 "experts" to carry on this work.

Political Motive.

Behind this proposition is seen an effort of Jardine and the republican machine that came into power on the claim to establish an era of unexampled prosperity to debauch the farm co-operatives that already exist by bribing certain leaders of the movement with government positions so that they can pretend to be formulating relief measures that will carry the party through the stormy seas of the coming election. Coolidge and his backers fear that they are done for unless something can be accomplished to ward off the blow that now threatens to smite them from the corn area of the country. His Chicago speech before the farm congress still ripples in the memories of the farmers and they look with suspicion upon the government at Washington. So the one remaining defense is wholesale bribery and corruption of officials of farm organizations and co-operative societies. The \$225,000, it is granted, will be the first instalment toward pillaging the treasury of the United States in order to aid political ventures of the Coolidge-Mellon machine.

Cooperatives Lose Millions.

Jardine said the cooperative marketing legislation sought presented fact finding features to aid in production and marketing and education in cooperative operation through experts. "In recent years farmers have lost millions of dollars thru cooperative organization promoters," said Rep. Adkins, republican of Illinois, "will this legislation stop that?"

"It should," replied Jardine. "We will give farmer groups desiring to organize government officials expert in their lines to assist them."

Rep. Doyle, democrat, Illinois, said the dealers and operators in grains and meats in Chicago had not been considered in the framing of the legislation.

"That is too bad," retorted Rep. Trencher, republican, of Kansas, "they should not have been."

Jardine said no protest had been received by him against extension of federal aid to farmer cooperatives in gathering of information or price news dissemination to aid marketing and distribution.

Farm Official on Job.

In the campaign to rehabilitate the republican party in the eyes of the farmers of the corn belt one C. H. Richeson, of Des Moines, Iowa, president of the national corn grower's association, arrived in Washington, visited Coolidge and is now carrying on a campaign of falsehood to the effect that the farm crisis is improving owing to "efforts of the federal authorities."

Meanwhile reports to the contrary come from the home state of Richeson, where farmers are still being expropriated from the land on which

U. S. SEEKING TO HOLD UP THE CONFERENCE ON WORLD 'DISARMAMENT'

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 13.—Government officials express the view that the "disarmament" conference, alias the "limitation of armaments" conference, alias the plain "arms" conference, as proposed by the league of nations will be postponed until late summer or even next winter.

It is apparent that the United States has its own reasons for propagandizing for a postponement. But it says that the delay must be had because "other nations" are not ready and cannot be ready for several months.

they have spent their lives and forced into the towns to compete with unskilled laborers.

Lauds Fake Bill.

Enactment of the Dickinson bill, which would create a governmental holding corporation for surplus farm products available for export, coupled with the creation of a cooperative organization for orderly domestic marketing, will solve the problem of the corn belt Richeson, is said to have told Coolidge today.

Richeson said he came to the white house primarily to dispel the belief which he feared was becoming prevalent in the east that the corn farmers were trying to lean absolutely on federal aid.

"We are working out our own salvation," he said. "I outlined briefly to Mr. Coolidge the cooperative marketing movement which we are building up."

Coolidge Propaganda.

"We have, however, a small corn surplus about 2 per cent of our crop, available for export, in the disposition of which we would like some federal aid."

The credit situation in the corn belt has been much clarified in the past few weeks, Richeson said, because of the efforts of the federal authorities.

Capitalist Political Parties Put Pressure on the "Labor Banks"

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—The City of New York is again banking with the Federation Bank. Following the installation of Mayor Walker the \$250,000 withdrawn by Mayor Hylan during the primary campaign, has been redeposited, with an additional \$100,000. Hylan pulled the money out when Peter J. Brady, labor bank president, threw his support to Walker, the regular Tammany choice.

Farmers Getting Lot of Promises of Good Wishes; Green to Aid

The American Federation of Labor will support the farmers of the middle west in their demands for legislative action for the relief of agriculture. William Green, president of the federation, so declared today as he boarded a train for his return to Washington, after filling a speaking engagement here.

"The federation is deeply interested in the farmers' problem, particularly in the pressing situation in corn," Mr. Green said. "It stands ready to co-operate in support of the farmers' legislative program as finally formulated. At present, those plans are still in the making but when the farmers finally decide what they want the federation will stand behind them."

This comes simultaneously with the completion of plans by the Illinois Agricultural Association for its annual meeting, to be held at Urbana, Jan. 21 and 22, at which the corn surplus problem will be the principal topic for discussion.

Meanwhile in his home at Kankakee, Governor Len Small was meeting a delegation which desired him to call a statewide meeting in Chicago in the near future to discuss corn.

ILLINOIS GETS BACK OF CORN CRISIS FIGHT

Joins Iowa Farmers and Appeals to South

(Special to The Daily Worker) MORRIS, Illinois, Jan. 13.—Illinois farmers in conference here have joined the clamor of the Iowa farmers for farm relief measures at the hands of the present congress at Washington. Some 3,000 men, from 52 counties assembled here for Grundy county "corn day" and turned the affair into a state conference at which resolutions were adopted calling upon Gov. Small to try to get Illinois into the corn fight.

No definite program is outlined beyond mere legislative reform and talk of more efficient marketing. No demand is made upon the government for a subsidy.

These farmers, like those of Iowa, were supported by numerous small town bankers and business men, all of whom are hit by the crisis and they are utterly incapable as yet of decisive action. For a long time they have been of the respectable middle class, well-to-do farmers and they are bewildered to find themselves being reduced to a condition far below anything they ever contemplated. The crisis has stunned them and they are blindly groping for a way out of their predicament.

Appeal to South.

In addition to the orientation toward the Iowa farmers and their demand upon Governor Small, the farmers assembled here also sent an appeal to the cotton growers of the South asking them to unite with them in a demand for congressional relief at this term.

A state-wide conference to definitely organize to resist the politicians at Washington muddling with the crisis will be held in Chicago in a few weeks it is announced.

Laundry Workers Organize.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—A drive to organize the laundry workers in this city is under way. District meetings have been arranged for. The first will be held this week.

COPPER TRUST IN PLOT AGAINST FARMER-LABORITE

Sheridan County, Mont., Scene of Struggle

By JOHN GABRIEL SOLTIS.

PLENTYWOOD, Mont., Jan. 13.—Several weeks ago, Attorney General Foote of Helena, a republican political crook owned and controlled by the Anaconda Copper Co., sent one of his deputies to this county seat of Sheridan county, for the purpose of framing up on the sheriff, who is a farmer-laborite in politics, Rodney Salisbury.

He came here ostensibly representing the federal department for the enforcement of the Volstead law. However, upon his arrival here, he at once went into conference with the local leader of the Klan. He did not consult the sheriff's office at all, as was his duty, but immediately commenced to achieve his plan, by breaking into the homes of innocent people, threatening them with dire calamities, and using third degree methods, in a frantic effort to extort affidavits from them, against Rodney Salisbury.

Of course he failed to get what he was after, for the good and sufficient reason that the farmers would assist in the plot to frame Salisbury.

Now a charge of assault and battery is lodged against Foote's deputy by the farmers' government of Sheridan county. As he comes to trial this week in the district court of this county, Foote sends E. E. Collins, his assistant here, to defend him.

What is All Means.

All this drama revolves around the fact that Rodney Salisbury is a very dangerous person to the interests of the loan and mortgage sharks. He stands foursquare with the farmers and their interests. He never lets an opportunity slip to favor the farmer on all points of legal technicalities, the matter of mortgage executions. There has not been a chattel mortgage seizure under his administration. He is a pillar of strength to the farmers and his county is referred to by the copper trust press as "The Soviet domain."

Recently, the copper politicians at Helena, have been evolving all sorts of plots in which to enmesh Salisbury. However, Salisbury is not only a rebel, but also an intelligent one. He has frustrated all their attempts so far thru the backing of the farmers of Sheridan county who first sensed the terror of revolt against copper trust domination.

Blacksmiths' Pres. to Become President of Drop Forge Company

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Climaxing a five-week battle by western progressives the senate this afternoon seated Senator-designate Gerald P. Nye, youthful republican insurgent, of North Dakota.

The result came as a distinct surprise to administration leaders who had opposed the seating on the constitutional issues that Governor A. G. Sorlie had no power to make the appointment.

Senator Is State Officer.

By its decision in seating Nye, the senate inferentially ruled that a United States senator is a "state officer" as this claim was raised by Nye's supporters in arguing that Sorlie had power to fill all vacancies in state offices by appointment.

The vote was 41 to 39 to seat. Immediately after the vote, Nye was sworn in as the junior senator from North Dakota. As the oath was administered by Vice-president Dawes, there were cheers and applause on the floor and in the galleries.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

HIS GLASS FLOWS OVER



NYE WINS SEAT IN SENATE AFTER BITTER STRUGGLE

Governor Had Right to Appoint Senator

(Special to The Daily Worker)

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Guilty of Getting Caught; Congressman Deserted by Fellows

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Two hours after the supreme court had inferentially upheld his conviction and sentence to the penitentiary for violation of the prohibition law, Representative John W. Langley, republican of Kentucky, submitted his resignation as a member of congress.

As swiftly as Langley submitted his resignation, it was accepted by the house. It was presented to the membership within a few minutes after it was submitted, and it was accepted without debate and without dissenting voice.

Newt and Militarist Cohorts Stepped on by Cleveland Board

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—Ignoring

protests by Newton D. Baker, former secretary of war and various veterans' organizations, the board of education voted six to one to abolish military training in the high schools effective at the end of the present school year.

Clothing Store Goes Broke.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 13.—Listing assets of \$18,938.58 and liabilities of \$21,480.62, Franz, Incorporated, a clothing store company, has filed voluntary bankruptcy proceedings in federal court here. The firm has a store here and one at East St. Louis.

Saturday Lenin Issue

JANUARY 16

SECOND INSTALMENT OF

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The New Magazine
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Robert Minor Editor

United States Wants Europe to Work and Pay

(Continued from page 1)

but that it is an organization for the moral justification of all the injustices of the Versailles treaty and an organization for the assistance of the entente.

WITH regard to the fourth category of the capitalist contradictions, namely, the contradictions amongst the victorious states themselves, it is very important that despite a certain co-operation between America and England upon the basis of the agreement against the cancellation of the inter-allied debts, the struggle of the conflicting interests of America and England has not weakened but that on the contrary it is becoming stronger, especially in the world struggle for oil, the chief nerve of economic and militarist activity of the world powers, and in this struggle America is meeting everywhere with the resistance of England.

The now secret now open life and death struggle between the English and American oil companies takes place everywhere: In South America, in Persia, in Roumania, in Galicia, etc. Further there is a half concealed struggle between America and England in China where America which follows a more elastic policy than that of the brutal colonial English diplomatic corps, is often enabled to put England at a disadvantage.

THE Anglo-French contradictions do not confine themselves to the continent, but they extend also to the colonies and this is unequivocally corroborated by the press reports of English support for the anti-French actions in Morocco and in Syria.

The contradictions between America and Japan in the Pacific and in China are well known. Finally, the never-ceasing armament race of the victorious states is very significant, for the reference to a German danger is no longer applicable, the armaments then can only be meant for the armaments of their allies. Apparently the Second International which just like the league of nations does nothing to bring about disarmament, does not observe this.

The Second International and the rest of the pacifist chatterboxes have done no single thing to support the continual efforts of the Bolsheviks since Genoa in favor of general disarmament. The present peace amongst the victorious states is not a friendly one, but a clear and obvious armed "peace" just as it existed in 1914. This means that the stabilization which Europe has bought at the price of subordination is not a lasting one, because, apart from the continually sharpening contradictions between the victors and the vanquished, the contradictions amongst the victorious states themselves are ripening ever more quickly.

THE fifth category of the contradictions, is the contradiction between Soviet Russia and the capitalist world. The basic fact in this connection is that an all-embracing capitalism no longer exists in the world. The world has been split into two camps: In the camp of imperialism and in the camp of anti-imperialism. The hegemony in the camp of capitalism is in the hands of two countries: England and America. The hegemony in the

camp of the anti-imperialists is in the hands of Soviet Russia.

Two basic and diametrically opposed centers of attraction have formed themselves: England and America for the bourgeois governments and the Soviet Union for the proletarian of the west and the revolutionaries of the east. The fourth factor is the lack of unity in the camp of capitalism owing to the struggle between the opposed interests of the victors, the colonies, etc. The stabilization of this camp is uncertain. Our country has a firm and healthy stabilization, the growth of socialist reconstruction.

All the revolutionaries of the west and of the east are rallying around the Soviet Union. The pilgrimages of all revolutionary and socialist elements in the whole world to our country, deserves particular attention. What is the significance of these workers' delegations? All our commissaries have given these delegations an account of their work. This means that the revolutionary European proletariat will defend us against all interventions.

We have won the confidence of the working class. This is the basis of the connections between the Soviet Union and the world proletariat. From this follows: the weaknesses of capitalism will grow hourly. Without the workers it cannot carry on a war against us. We will do everything possible to strengthen the contact between our working class and the working class of the west thru the workers' delegations.

WHAT follows from the contradictions of capitalism which have

been enumerated? World capitalism is being eaten up more and more by its own internal contradictions, on the other hand the world of socialism is consolidating itself ever more.

Upon this basis a provisional balance of power had come about. From this came the era of the peaceful existence of the Soviet state side by side with the capitalist states. Two facts characterize this era: America does not want a war in Europe, she demands peaceful work and payments on the invested capital. The second fact is, the withdrawal of a country with an enormous market and immense sources for the supply of raw material, from the system of capitalism. Thru this a limitation of production becomes necessary for capitalist Europe, thru this came the basic shattering of its economy in consequence of the victory of the October (Nov. 7, 1917) revolution. The balance of power between the camp of socialism and the camp of capitalism makes a certain co-operation with the capitalist world possible for us.

STALIN then went on to discuss the chain of recognitions of Soviet Russia on the part of the capitalist powers, and the increases in the Soviet Russian foreign trade. The present year will result in a great enlargement of the commercial connections. And with this the question of the repayment of debts is connected. Our debts are calculated at: Pre-war debt to Europe, six milliards; war debts, seven milliards, making a total of 13 milliards.

In consequence of the degradation

Organization
Meetings

Workers (Communist) Party

Social Affairs
Resolutions

The Question of Workers' Clubs

By JAY LOVESTONE.

IN many sections of the party comrades have for some time been proceeding with the organization of workers' clubs. Our policy has been to concentrate first in the actual reorganization of the party into the new units, into shop and street nuclei, and to go ahead with the actual large scale organization of workers' clubs only after having achieved, to a substantial extent, the reorganization of the party.

We have already reached that stage in our reorganization when we should examine the concrete tasks of organizing workers' clubs on a large scale.

What is a Workers' Club?

A WORKERS' CLUB is an association, society, league or club of workers. These workers are Communists and non-Communist proletarians. The Communist members of the workers' club are those workingmen who were formerly members of one or more of the former language branches of a particular nationality in the Workers (Communist) Party and who are now members of our shop or street nuclei. The non-Communist members of the club are workers who are not party members. Occasionally, these workers may be sympathizers. Often they may not even be Communist sympathizers.

We must at all times keep in mind

this character of the composition of the workers' clubs. These clubs should, if at all possible, be developed into mass organizations; but we should not make them so big as to prevent their proper functioning.

What is the Purpose of the Workers' Club?

THE workers' club has its own special activities. It may be an educational, literary, athletic or social club. It may have its own library and social or athletic center.

The workers' club, like all other organizations where non-Communist workers are found, can and should serve as a recruiting field for the Communists, for our party. The party members of the various national groups should enter these clubs and participate vigorously and constructively in all the activities of these clubs. Thus, our party members will be able to influence and win greater numbers of workers for Communism. It is our duty to make such clubs real, functioning, living organizations so that our party will be able to have a better approach to the masses of the different nationalities in the country.

In working in these clubs our party members must be very careful not to be mechanical. Communists do not win and cannot hold proletarian followers thru mechanical, artificial means. The Communists should do

everything to develop a genuine interest on the part of the non-party proletarians in the club activities and must themselves strive to win prestige and leadership only thru their constructive efforts.

How to Organize a Workers' Club. THE steps to be taken in organizing a workers' club are very simple. These steps follow:

1. Call a language fraction meeting consisting of the members of one or more of the former language branches of a particular national group; for example, Finnish or South Slavic or Lithuanian, etc. Steps should be taken to visit and speak with those who were formerly members of the language branch but who failed to register to date and have failed to remain in the party thru joining a shop or street nucleus. Everything should be done to win these comrades back to the party, to register them, to have them come to these language fraction meetings and thus to rejoin the party.

2. At this language fraction meeting, the name of the workers' club to be organized is to be considered and acted upon. The model constitution sent recently to the various party units should be considered as a basis for a constitution for the workers' club.

3. At this language fraction meeting set a date on which the organization meeting of the workers' club is to

be held. Make all arrangements necessary for securing the proper place for meeting.

4. Every party member should bring with him at least one and if possible many more, sympathizers or non-Communist proletarians to the organization meeting of the workers' club.

5. Efforts should be made to announce in the sympathetic language press or thru posted notices in the workers' national centers or in the clubhouses of such national organizations in which the masses that may be attracted by the workers' club usually come.

6. At the first meeting of the workers' club officers should be provided for, rules of organization and activities adopted, etc.

7. In the smaller towns and cities one workers' club of a particular nationality, let us say, a Ukrainian Educational Society, may be sufficient. In such larger centers as New York or Chicago it may be necessary to push the organization of more than one workers' club.

The party members belonging to this newly organized workers' club must serve as a party fraction in this non-partisan society. All the rules and regulations provided for other party fractions shall be carried out by the party fraction in the workers' club.

How Our Nuclei Were Formed

OUR party has already quite some experience in reorganization. We have also had some practical experience in the functioning of our new party units, the shop and street nuclei. But, so far, we have been unable to get enuf of our party members to write about their own experiences in reorganization and about the progress of the newly organized units.

No doubt that if the comrades would tell us more frequently about their own experiences, they would be helping considerably the completion of reorganization and the activities of the already organized shop and street nuclei.

We have repeatedly asked the party membership to do so. In order to stimulate the membership's response to our appeal, we hereby reprint a very instructive article telling of the actual experiences of the Communist Party of France. Every party member should study this report. The shop and street nuclei members should lose no time in sending us similar stories of their own experiences. —ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT.

COMRADES who are not employed in factories, were allotted to factory nuclei. In this way, we hope to secure greater political homogeneity for the party.

As results showed, this proved to be a mistake in the majority of cases, for the comrades allotted were a dead weight on their nuclei, and in some instances, proved to be destructive elements.

The fact was they were not interested in the inner life of the factory, they could not participate in the inner work of the nucleus, and as a rule our nuclei were not strong enuf to allot to them work outside the factory. Hence the duties of these comrades were restricted to discussing and criticizing without having been able to control or having carried out any of

the practical work of the nucleus. We regret that with a few exceptions the allocation of comrades, not employed in factories did not give better results. THE organization bureau carefully considered this situation and took the matter very energetically in hand. In agreement with the C. I. it was decided to form street nuclei.

Comrades not employed in factories (housewives, porters, small craftsmen, small business people, commercial agents, those following the free professions, etc.) are organized in street nuclei. Those comrades who work in small factories, or in such of the medium or larger sized factories where at present our numbers are not yet strong enuf to form nuclei, will as formerly be allotted to the nucleus most convenient to their place of work.

THEY should comprise all those comrades whom we have already mentioned, according to their place of abode. Street nucleus of course, does not mean just those comrades who live in one and the same street. For example, let us take Paris and especially the Rue de Vaugirard (which by the way crosses several districts) then we see that it would be advisable to organize all comrades into one nucleus who live in this street.

The district bureau in co-operation with the higher authorities, will examine each case on its merits, and determine the boundaries of each street nucleus. And as far as it is possible the inhabitants of one or several streets, one or several street sections, will be organized in these. Of course, only comrades who are not employed in factories may belong to street nuclei. Their district committee must pay special attention that all comrades are organized on this basis. It may chance of course that a street nucleus just as a factory nucleus will require a comrade to give it a lead, and if such be so, then the district committee in conjunction with the higher authorities may appoint a comrade for this purpose.

What Are the Duties and Rights of Street Nuclei?

THE street nuclei have the very same rights and duties as factory nuclei. They must deal with all questions which are raised by the Comintern just like the factory nuclei, and try to carry out the decisions of the C. I.

to the best of their ability in their circle of activity.

Of course, the greater part of their work takes place outside the factories; but still, the district bureau can give them special tasks to win over certain factories where no nuclei as yet exist.

Street nuclei in the same way as factory nuclei must participate in all party campaigns. They must carry out the entire agit-prop work, the work of propaganda and recruiting for the party in their own sphere of activity. They must to the best of their ability, endeavor to increase the influence of the party in their district. They must also combine thru district organizations their activities with those of the factory nuclei of the same locality, in order to lend a uniform character to the entire work of this district. THE organization bureau is convinced that if this procedure is observed, then party work will not be neglected either in or outside the factory. Further, it is convinced that all comrades will be anxious to start their work as quickly as possible in order to make up for lost time.

THE organization bureau is also of the opinion that the real basis of the Communist Party must remain in factory nuclei. It hopes that all party members will make the greatest endeavors to develop those factory nuclei already in existence, and to form new ones where none exist; the street nucleus seems to us mainly a supplement of the factory nucleus (Humanite July 22, 1923).

WICKS' CLASSES
TO BE RESUMED
FRIDAY EVENING

All Students Should be on Time

The class in elements of Communism conducted by H. M. Wicks on Friday evenings will be resumed this Friday evening at 19 So. Lincoln street and will start at the usual time, 8:15 o'clock. The last class was postponed because of the Liebknecht memorial celebration falling on that date and most of the students participated in that celebration.

The public speaking class will also be resumed the same evening and will start as soon as the class in Elements is finished, or at 8:15.

WOMAN'S DAY TO BE
DEVOTED TO DEFENSE
OF WORKERS IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 13.—The Detroit Federation of Working Women's Organizations will celebrate International Women's Day on Sunday, March 7, in the House of the Masses. The afternoon will be devoted to the program and the evening will be given over to a bazaar for the benefit of International Labor Defense. The bazaar last year netted the defense nearly \$900. All party units in Detroit are urgently requested to arrange no conflicting affairs on March 7. The entire party will help make the bazaar a success. The I. L. D. workers are also urged to collect suitable articles for the bazaar. These may be delivered to the district office in the House of the Masses.

BELA KUN SAYS ALL HUNGARIAN
WORKERS ARE DUTY BOUND TO
SUPPORT THE DAILY WORKER

Bela Kun, who was the head of the Hungarian Soviet Republic during its brief tenure of power, and who is now at the head of the agitprop (agitation and propaganda) department of the Communist International, sends a greeting to THE DAILY WORKER as follows:

CALLS FOR A "MIGHTY FORWARDS!"

ON the occasion of the second anniversary of the sturdy daily paper of the American revolutionary proletariat, a mighty "Forwards!" Great and difficult is the task that you must master. But the strength of the proletariat ever grows with its tasks, hence you have been able to overcome all obstacles and to keep high the banner once raised despite all storms. Published in the English language, THE DAILY WORKER is the trumpet not only of the English speaking but of all American proletarians whatever their language. By no means least it is the representative of the interests of the Hungarian workers living in America; they are therefore duty bound to support THE DAILY WORKER with the same enthusiasm and joyous spirit of sacrifice with which they stand behind their own Hungarian organ. Long live the united front of all America's oppressed and exploited. Long live its fearless champion, THE DAILY WORKER!

BELA KUN.

DAILY WORKER WILL FIGHT ITS
WAY THRU, SAYS EDITOR OF THE
COMMUNIST DAILY OF SWEDEN

COMRADES:—We send you our heartfelt greetings on the second anniversary of THE DAILY WORKER. Your fight has been difficult, the usual fight of a revolutionary workers' newspaper. It is, nevertheless, our firm belief that THE DAILY WORKER will fight its way thru and become the organ of the whole American working class. The revolutionary working class press must enter the homes of the workers and farmers, the world around, and work energetically until the social revolution has been accomplished. Hate and boycott, death and destruction to the lie-spreading bourgeois press.

With Communist greetings,
K. KILBIRN, Editor, Politiken, Stockholm, Official Organ of the Communist Party of Sweden.

THE Ukrainian bureau of the Workers (Communist) Party and its official organ, the Ukrainian Daily News, have sent anniversary greetings to THE DAILY WORKER as follows: "Greetings to THE DAILY WORKER on its second anniversary. May it become always stronger in its fight against capitalist slavery. Long live THE DAILY WORKER!"

LENIN WEEK TO
BE FEATURE OF
NEW YORK PARTYAll Activities Centered
Around Leninism

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 13.—An intensive campaign to carry the message of Leninism to the American workers and to apply his lessons to the problems of the American working class has been outlined by the agitprop department for the week of January 24.

Beginning with the big mass meetings in four of the largest halls of New York City and other mass meetings scattered thruout the district and sub-districts, an entire week will be devoted to an intensive propaganda of Leninism—and not a district and general propaganda, but a concrete application of Leninism to everyday struggles and life.

Party Fractions Active.

In the trade unions, there will be a sale of the booklet by Lozovsky on "Lenin and the Trade Unions" thru the medium of the party fractions in the unions. In the party units, there will be held 32 sub-section meetings at which will be discussed the topic "Lenin and the American Party." To facilitate this discussion, the agitprop department will get out a bulletin which will be distributed thru the sub-section agitprop directors.

All of the classes in the New York central school and the section schools will be directed to tie up their respective subjects with the teachings of Lenin upon them. For example, the course in Marxian will take up the topic "Lenin as a Marxist"; the course in party history and problems will deal with the question of "Lenin and the Party"; the course in the history of the American working class will take up "Lenin and the American Workers"; the course in Marxian economics will take up the specific Leninist additions to the Marxian analysis of capitalist society; the course in materialist philosophy will have as its specific topic, "Lenin and Philosophy"; the trade union course will take up "Lenin on the Trade Unions"; the workers' correspondence course is planning a series of workers' correspondence articles on "Lenin and Shop Life"; the course in public speaking will have speeches on various phases of Lenin's life and activities; and even the English classes will devote their discussions and written exercises to one or another phase of Leninism.

Big Plans.

Special articles will appear in all of the party papers and special discussions will be started wherever there are party members and wherever there is the possibility to start such discussions. There will be an effort to give the widest possible circulation to the special editions of the different party papers and also to increase the circulation of the press as a whole among the workers. The drive for the expansion of the New York school into a genuine Leninist school will begin during the same week.

This intensive week of Leninism will be inaugurated by the four or more big mass meetings mentioned above which take place at the Central Opera House, 67th street and 3rd avenue; New Star Casino, 107th street and Park avenue; Miller's Grand Assembly, 318 Grand street; Brooklyn; and Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East 4th street, Sunday afternoon, Jan. 24 at 2 p. m. From then on, Lenin and Leninism will be the order of the day thruout the entire party and wherever its influence is felt.

Cleveland Workers to
Hold Lenin Memorial
Meeting January 17

CLEVELAND, Jan. 13.—The Lenin memorial meeting which will be held at the Moose Auditorium, 1600 Walnut street, on Sunday, January 17, at 2 p. m. will be one of the most impressive affairs arranged by the Workers (Communist) Party in this city. The speakers will be Comrade Robert Minor, member of the central executive committee, and Comrade I. Amter, district secretary of the party. Both comrades have been in Soviet Russia, and have a particular message for the Cleveland workers. In addition there will be a fine program. The Freiheit Gesangsverein and the Hungarian Workers' Chorus will be given some choral numbers. A chorus of 80 Ukrainian workers' children will also sing. The soloist of the program will be Miss Menkel, a brilliant soprano from New York.

And finally there will be a pantomime entitled "The International," by Comrade E. O'Hanlon, given by the Proletet Club under the direction of Comrade Sadie Amter. Tickets cost only 35 cents and every worker in sympathy with the movement should attend the memorial.

RUSSIAN "LIVING" NEWSPAPER
OUT SAT. AT WORKERS' HOUSE.

The fourth issue of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper issued by the Chicago worker correspondents of the Novy Mir, will be out this Saturday, Jan. 16, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.

The Prolet-Tribune is very popular among the Russian workers of Chicago and usually draws a big crowd.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS
CONDUCTED - BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

N. Y. LIEBKNECHT MASS MEETING

Friday, January 15th

The Central Opera House
67th St. and 3rd Ave.

Speakers: W. W. Weinstein, Samuel Darcy, S. Don, Harry Fox and the Young Pioneer, Gudisman.

Special Feature: Tableau on Liebknecht's Life by the Pioneers

Against the B. & O.
Plan for Students

By NAT KAPLAN.

THE students' movement of this country must receive some notice from us. This is important at the present moment because of the intensification of the harmful pacifist propaganda in our citadels of "learn" and what is more important, because of the recent movement towards the consolidation of all student bodies nationally, with the intention of establishing international connections.

This was demonstrated by the recent Princeton, N. J. conference at which gathered the representatives of two hundred and fifty colleges from forty states. Here there was formed The National Federation of American Students. According to the president of the newly formed organization, Lewis Fox: "This organization proposes, first, to secure an increased influence upon national and international affairs in the colleges and universities of this country; second, to achieve a closer unity between the colleges of the United States and to promote sympathy and understanding between the students of this country and those of the rest of the world."

An outstanding characteristic of the entire students' movement is the lack of understanding of the fundamental features of capitalism, class relations, etc. Thus writes Fox: "One of the predominant characteristics of student life to day is the desire to reach beyond bonds of section, class or creed and UNITE AS STUDENTS." (Our emphasis.) Here we have a typical example: they will go "behind the bonds of section," but will unite into A SECTION of the population known as students. And it is in movements such as this that there is the bait held out for the student youth of working class parents, who being born into the working class ranks will remain there. What Fox really meant was that the students will organize into a section and go beyond the bonds of class (i. e. the college children of plumbers; and needle trades workers will pledge themselves to the aspirations and views of the college children of bankers, manufacturers, etc.). This is the B. & O. plan of the rah rah boys.

That this is a fact is more clearly expressed in one of the federation's planks, viz: "Co-operation between the faculty and undergraduates in American colleges."

CHILDREN'S POOR EYE-
SIGHT DEMAND BETTER
CONDITIONS FOR WORKERS

GARY, Ind.—Of the 2,044 babies and young children undergoing tests here, one-third or exactly 36.1 per cent were found by federal investigators to suffer from faulty vision.

The general rotten conditions under which the workers slave in Gary's hell holes are in no little way responsible for this deplorable condition. It is only by the joint struggle for the bettering of the standard of living of the workers and the proletarian children in the schools and in the industries that we take steps in the direction of liquidating this situation.

Gardner Liebknecht Meeting
January 16th

GARDNER, Mass.—To commemorate the assassination of the founder of the international revolutionary youth movement, the young workers of Gardner, Mass., are to hold a Liebknecht meeting on the 16th of January at Casino Hall at 7:30 p. m., with Al Schaap who is touring New England at the present time, as the main speaker.

This meeting is being held not only to commemorate the base assassination of our beloved leader, but is also planned as an organizational meeting. Gardner is a typical New England industrial town, having hundreds of young workers employed in its furniture and metal factories. These



erican colleges on matters relating to courses of study, student government and the administration of discipline. Fundamentally there is no antagonism between teacher and student."

Such a policy will give the students first class experiences in how to become "labor leaders." The "co-operation between the faculty and undergraduate process" implies: Lewis sitting in conference and arbitrating away the lives of the miners for a pot of porridge. Fundamentally, they tell us, there is no antagonism between the teacher and student. Pray whisper in our ears, are we not living under a capitalist dictatorship cloaked in the sham garb of democracy. Are not the entire forces of the capitalist state, the government, the armed forces, the schools, churches, etc., one vast committee for the maintenance of the present system of wage slavery. Are not the instructors, teachers (except in such rare cases where they are rebels) hired hands of this executive committee of the capitalist oligarchy. Do not the teachers and the higher strata of educational officials stand up as the bulwark of opposition to all movements of the students generating from below for rank and file control. It is because of just such "co-operation ideas" students are so easily enrolled as demonstrative strike breakers, in many cases.

The students, particularly those of the working class parents; those who are leaving school to enter the factories, must take a decided stand against such procedure. They must demand the organization of the students from below for rank and file control. Their orientation must not be towards co-operation with the officials, and with the bourgeoisie, but must enter into fighting alliances with the revolutionary working youth and peasantry on concrete phases of the class struggle. The alliance of the students with the workers and peasants struggling against imperialism in the colonial and semi-colonial countries has shown the way to the students of this country.

Kansas City to Hold
Liebknecht Meeting

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 13.—The Young Workers' League of this city will hold its Liebknecht-Luxemburg meeting on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 p. m., January 17, at the Musicans Hall, 1017 Washington St. J. E. Snyder will talk on "The Youth Movement of America." There will be singing and music. The music will be furnished by the Young Workers' Croation String Orchestra and other numbers are being arranged. E. Hugo Oehler will act as chairman.

The meeting is free and all working and school youth are urged to attend and are welcome to bring their parents and as many friends as they like.

Boston Current Events Class.

BOSTON, Mass.—The members of the Y. W. L. of District No. 1 are requested to attend the class in "Current Events." It is held every first and third Sunday of the month at 11 a. m., at 113 Dudley Street, Boston. You will gain much. Don't miss it.

IN NEW YORK!

MASK AND CIVIC BALL

of the
BAKERS' UNION No. 164
Amalgamated Food Workersat EBLINGS CASINO,
156th Street and St. Ann's AvenueSATURDAY EVE.,
JANUARY 16, 1926Tickets 50 Cents a Person
Wardrobe 50 Cents

Dancing at 8 P. M.

Folk Dances of Various Nations



Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League

Workers Write About the Workers' Life

WOULD REPEAL LAW TO BREAK MINE STRIKE

Safety Law "Menaces" the Government

By PAT TOOHEY
(Special to The Daily Worker)

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Jan. 13.—The second move on the part of big business to break the miners' certificate law was made here yesterday when a committee of bankers, manufacturers and heads of various concerns drafted a letter to Governor Pinchot urging him to place this before the special session of the state legislature which goes into session in Harrisburg today.

The first move was made some weeks ago when John Hays Hammond, chairman of the U. S. coal commission made several public statements advising the repeal of this certificate law "in order to insure peace and a steady flow of production in the anthracite mines."

Safety Measure.

This certificate law provides that anthracite miners cannot work as practical contract miners until they have first worked as an assistant for a period of two years and then successfully undergo an examination conducted by the state bureau of mines, before being permitted to work as a practical miner. In a way this law is favorable to the workers, as it insures no scabs flooding the mines during a strike or lockout, and protects them from a seniority viewpoint.

The letter written to the governor contains the names of many prominent capitalists of this state. The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, thru its secretary, sent the letter. Therein these bosses very bluntly state why they want the certificate law repealed. They state:

"Under the general purpose of preserving life and property in the anthracite industry, this statute has given to one group complete control over that industry, and hence over all users of anthracite coal, by vesting that group with an absolute and unfettered authority to determine who shall and who shall not work in the anthracite mines of this state."

Mine Safety Menaces Government.

"We have no doubt of your knowledge of this law and the situation it has created, we assume you are aware, therefore, that there can be no effective or lasting settlement of the anthracite situation, no assurance of any lasting peace in that industry, no certainty of continued production of anthracite coal in protection of the general public interest, so long as this statute continues in effect in its present form."

"Specifically, we know of no greater abuse than has arisen in this commonwealth or that is more dangerous to our form of government, or more threatening to the welfare of the people, than the monopoly in the anthracite industry, created and continued by an enactment of the Pennsylvania legislature known as the mine certificate law."

Labor Party Needed.

The question of this certificate will undoubtedly be brot before the legislature. There is a great possibility a concerted move on the part of the bosses will be made in Harrisburg to have the statute repealed. If it comes before the legislature for consideration the miners are out of luck, as there is not a single union miner in that august body to defend it.

Workers of the anthracite now are seriously waiting to see what happens at Harrisburg. If the law is repealed, which will permit the bosses to flood the mines with scabs, permit them to blacklist and discriminate against the union miners, the workers then will realize what class political action means as far as their interests are concerned.

This Week's Prizes!

START at once sending in your contributions for this week's competition. The prizes to be offered are as follows:

FIRST PRIZE—Marxian Economic Handbook, by W. H. Emmett. A complete elementary primer containing all the essentials for understanding Marx's "Capital." There is a glossary of 700 economic and other terms and valuable addenda and appendices.

SECOND PRIZE—"December the Fourteenth," by Dimitri Merezhkovsky. An intense and gripping historical novel dealing with one of the most stirring episodes in Russian history.

THIRD PRIZE—The original of a DAILY WORKER cartoon, framed.

NEWSIE HAS ARGUMENT WITH STOCKYARD BOSS

Daily Worker Beginning to Make Them Sore

By A Worker Correspondent

I was selling The DAILY WORKER at the stock yards, at the entrance at 43rd and Ashland Blvd. A stockyard boss came along and started an argument. The dialogue ran as follows:

Newsboy:—Read The DAILY WORKER, the latest labor news of the Chicago stockyards.

One of the stockyard bosses came along and said: "What you got there kid?"

Newsboy:—The DAILY WORKER.

Boss:—What's The DAILY WORKER?

Newsboy:—A daily labor paper, the only Communist daily paper printed in the United States, in the English language.

Boss:—What's in it?

Newsboy:—Labor news of the Chicago stockyards.

Boss:—Let me see one of 'em.

Newsboy:—(Hands him a copy and says) 3 cents please.

Boss:—(Looks at The DAILY WORKER and hands it back to the newsboy) I don't want it.

Newsboy:—Why?

Boss:—It's no good, it knocks business.

Newsboy:—Well, if it is no good for you, a boss, then it must be the very thing for the workers.

Boss:—It's too radical, beat it.

Newsboy:—I can't leave here now, business is too good. (He keeps on selling the papers.)

Boss:—Go on away now, before I bust you in the nose.

Newsboy:—Go ahead, I'm cold anyway, want to get warmed up, and besides I'm on the sidewalk, a public place, and I have as much right to stay here as you have, so right here I will stay until I have sold all of my papers; and if I don't have enough papers I will go back to the office and get another thousand copies.

Boss:—Beat it, before I call a cop.

Newsboy:—Nix.

Boss:—You reds are an awful lot of trouble to us, aren't you?

Newsboy:—No, you are more trouble to yourself than we are, because you are in the way of the progress of society.

Boss:—Oh! Well, (as he turned around and went into the office, in disgust.)

Newsboy:—(A hearty laugh) So long useless!

LAUNDRY GIRLS LOSE
JOB FOR PATRONIZING
FORBIDDEN BARBER SHOP

(By a Worker Correspondent)

MT. VERNON, Ind., Jan. 13.—The Burlington laundry, notified its employees that it would insist on the right to dictate where they should get their hair cut by discharging three girls who persisted in patronizing a barber shop of which the management did not approve. It seems the barber and the laundry management fell out when the barber complained he was losing laundry and started to patronize a competing firm.

LONG LIVE THE DAILY WORKER, SAYS GIRL WHO WORKS 13 HOURS A DAY

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—New York and out of a job. A stranger running in and out of offices. . . . Job hunting. For two weeks unable to find a thing in my own line, I decided to take the first thing that will come my way. I replied to an advertisement that called for an exchange of light house duties for room and board as well as two singing lessons a week.

In a household of great beauty and wealth where everything is the most expensive, everything but human labor, I work from eight in the morning until nine in the evening, cooking for seven, washing dishes and doing general house work. All I get is food and a tiny room that just about holds my bed. When her ladyship will have more time I will get some of the promised lessons.

My little tale is just one example of the bourgeois attitude towards workers who teach out for a little color and beauty and song.

While capitalism exists, the working class hope for any kind of self-expression is a futile one, even if we have schools of our own. We must clean the earth of capitalist greed first and then turn to self-expression.

This experience of mine has stirred my blood to action I shall join the ranks of the workers and contribute my little energy to the only cause worth struggling for. The workers' cause!

In the meantime, please allow me to give three cheers for the one who suggested the Worker Correspondents' column. I find so much courage and strength in the letters I read. I watch them eagerly. Many a day when I am just about to give up, something some worker tells gives me new courage to go on.

Three cheers for The DAILY WORKER, and the Workers' Correspondents' page!

Read—Write—distribute The DAILY WORKER.

WORKER CORRESPONDENTS CHICAGO CLASS TONIGHT; ALL MUST BE ON HAND

The Worker Correspondence students and all comrades assigned to attend this class by their shop and street nuclei are urged to set everything aside and attend the class tonight. Altho section meetings, nuclei meetings, duties on the Lenin Memorial committee and numerous other party obligations have interfered with the holding of a successful class last week, we have added two new members to the class. The students who were busy turned in their articles and left immediately for their meetings. This week, however, this must not happen. We must get under way with important matters and therefore, you are urged to surely be on hand. If you must be excused, please call Monroe 4712 and tell us why.

Retired on Pension But Can't Live on It

By A Worker Correspondent

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Retired letter carriers cannot live on the \$729 pension now allowed, says F. L. Douglas, president, the New York branch of the National Letter Carriers' Association. Douglas asks all members to press their congressmen and senators to vote for the Stenfeldt-Schubach bill, raising the pension to \$1,200. The new proposed bill would retire men after 30 years' service instead of making them wait until they are 65.

CHICAGO, ILL.

LENIN MEMORIAL MEETING

Sunday, January 24, 8 P. M.

COLISEUM

NEW LENIN FILM

Three New Reels from Soviet Russia.

Workers (Communist) Party, Local Chicago.

IN PHILADELPHIA!

You Are Invited to Attend the First Annual Labor Defense Ball

Arranged by
International Labor Defense, Local Philadelphia

Friday Evening, January 15, 1926

MOOSE HALL, Broad and Master Streets.

ADMISSION 40 CENTS. WARDROBE 35 CENTS.

Union Orchestra—Dancing Until 1 A. M.

Release and Defend Our Class War Prisoners! Join the International Labor Defense!

SICK AND DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETIES

Frauen-Kranken-Unterstützungs Verein
Fortschritt
Meets every 1st and 3rd Thursday,
2040 W. North Avenue.
Secretary.

WANTED:
Furnished Room—Cicero or district,
for single man. Comrades preferred.
Write particulars to Box B, Daily
Worker.

FOR RENT:
Large modern furnished room for rent,
\$5.00 per week. 2642 Austin Blvd.,
near car line. Reply to Box "A",
Daily Worker.

"The Story of the Earth" and "History
of Civilization," by Sam Ball, every
Sunday and Thursday at 7:30 p. m. at
Brotherhood College, Desplaines and
Washington Sts. Admission free.

FOR RENT:
Furnished Room—For 1 or 2 comrades.
Modern, all conveniences, 2683 North
Spaulding. Telephone Belmont 9783.

Ford's Passion for Music Only New Way for Boosting Ford

By a Worker Correspondent.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 13.—The musical taste of Henry Ford has suddenly become a matter of wide publicity. Old-fashioned dances are his devotion with a dancing teacher paid to instruct the auto king court at Detroit. Also a hay-making fiddler of the right age and temperament is called from Maine in the full blast of publicity with parades, moving pictures and the press free to Henry.

The why and wherefor is all in the fact that Ford is going to use the radio on a large scale to advertise his automobile show in New York and in order to do it pretty a dose of music and old-fashioned dances is to be handed out between talks.

So the campaign of Ford's musical taste carried over thru months culminated in the Ford auto show to sell cars at 1710 Broadway.

James Matthew Clark Will Be Honored When Green Is Forgotten

By A Worker Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 13.—James Matthew Clark, who, many years before the organization of an American labor union, gathered the boot and shoemakers of San Francisco into an organization for collective bargaining with their employers, is dead at the age of 83.

TO WISH The Daily Worker a Happy BIRTHDAY Come to these PARTIES

Chelsea, Mass.

Dance and Social
Friday, January
15

Labor Lyceum,
453 Broadway.

A joint party of the Jewish
branches of Chelsea, Revere,
Lynn and Winthrop.

Admission 50 Cents.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Music—Singing—Dancing
A Wall Paper

Saturday, January
16

Intl. Socialist Lyceum,
Third Floor, 805 James St.
Admission 25 Cents.

San Francisco

Banquet
Good Music—Living Newspaper
Sunday, January
17

Workers' Hall,
225 Valencia St.

Oakland

Banquet
Musical Program—Living News-
paper

Joint celebration of Oakland and
Berkeley

Sunday, January
24

Jenny Lind Hall,
2229 Telegraph Ave.

GOT A CAR?

Anything from a Ford to a
Rolls-Royce? If you have—
will you drive it yourself for
one day for the party?

Autos are needed to advertise
the LENIN MEMORIAL
MEETING at the Coliseum on
Jan. 24.

Call at 19 So. Lincoln St.
or call up Seeley 3563.

E. W. RIECK LUNCH ROOMS

Six Places

169 N. Clark 118 S. Clark
66 W. Washington 167 N. State
42 W. Harrison 234 S. Halsted

PHONES, HARRISON 8616-7

Specialties: E. W. Rieck Boston Baked
Beans and Brown Bread
Fine Soups and Fresh Made Coffee
Confectionery and Bakery
1612 Fulton St. Phone West 3549

Take the Daily DOOR TO DOOR

IN



THE LENIN DRIVE

For Five Thousand New Subs to THE DAILY WORKER

This Way—

Order a bundle of The Daily Worker.
Order just as big a bundle as your pocket
or your treasury will allow you—and
send your order on the blank below.

and This—

means just a little labor. A little labor
that will make your neighbor open his
eyes to the labor movement.

Take the papers from door to door and
ring the bell and "talk cold turkey." Tell
your neighbor the paper is his. Tell him
to read it—tell him to think it over—and
tell him to get ready to give you his
money for a sub when you call again. If
he gives it at once (and workers often
do!) so much the better.

and—

Make sure to go to every home in your
block with The Daily Worker

AT LEAST ONCE in

THE LENIN DRIVE

for 5000 New Subs

TO THE

DAILY WORKER

1113 W. WASHINGTON BLVD.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Order Enough—You'll Need Them!

Enclosed \$..... for.....
mos. subscription to The Daily
Worker.
\$6.00 a Year \$3.50 Six Mos.
\$2.00 Three Mos.

Name
Street
City
State

Enclosed \$..... for a
bundle of..... copies (at
2 cents) of The Daily Worker
for:

Name
Street
City
State

Lenin Memorial—Sun. Jan. 24

2 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON

NEW STAR

CENTRAL

MILLERS

MANHATTAN

CASINO

OPERA HOUSE

ASSEMBLY

LYCEUM

107th St. and Park Ave.

67th St. and 3rd Ave.

318 Grand St., B'klyn

66 East 4th Street

(Thru the efforts of the American Flag Association and other capitalist agencies Madison Square Garden has been refused us. We will have 25,000 workers of this city attend the LENIN MEMORIAL in spite of this. In addition to the above 4 halls with a capacity of 15,000, we are making arrangements for overflow meetings in all sections of the city.)

Musical Program:
Freiheit Gesangs Verein, Lithuanian Choruses, Hungarian
Orchestra and other Revolutionary Music.

Speakers: Jay Lovestone, Ben Gitlow, M. J. Olgin at All Meetings

ADMISSION 50 CENTS—(Tickets good at all halls.)

Auspices: Workers (Communist) Party; Young Workers League; District No. 2

TICKETS FOR SALE AT: District Office—108 East 14th Street; Freiheit, 30 Union Square; and at all party headquarters and party newspapers.

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J. LOUIS ENODAH
WILLIAM F. DUNNE Editors
MORITZ J. LOEB Business Manager

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Advertising rates on application.

Leninism in the United States

Throughout the whole world the latter part of this month the advanced section of the working class will participate in Lenin memorial meetings and demonstrations. These meetings are not for the purpose merely of reviewing the life and achievements of the invincible leader of the proletarian revolution in this, the final stage of capitalism—the era of imperialism. His illustrious contribution to working class emancipation looms so large that mere demonstrations can add no lustre to it. And as the revolutionary tide rises ever high the influence of the life and work of Lenin will increase. We commemorate and review the history of Lenin in order that we may learn to apply, in the preparatory struggle for the revolution, his tactics and strategy to every problem that confronts the working class. And in his work and writings are to be found answers to all the problems.

Here in the United States the memorial meetings, while recalling the achievements of Lenin, will be utilized to popularize his contribution to the working class struggle so that we may profit by it in the great conflicts that are now developing.

The long drawn-out strike of the anthracite miners, now reaching a crisis, requires the firm direction of workers trained in Leninism. The treacherous role of the reactionary officials can best be forcibly brought to the attention of the workers by the application of Marxist-Leninist tactics to the struggle.

The devastating agricultural crisis, causing deep political rumblings in the corn belt of the middle west and extending to the cotton belt of the south, can be utilized to the advantage of the exploited masses if Leninist tactics are applied to link up the farm revolt with the struggle of the industrial proletariat in the cities. Inextricably bound up with this crisis is the struggle for a labor party that will mobilize the impoverished agriculturists behind the organized political power of the industrial proletariat.

New drives against the foreign-born for the purpose of registering and classifying the whole working class must be combatted; the question of recognition of the Soviet Union is becoming more and more a political issue of the first magnitude, not merely for the workers to whom it has always been of major significance, but to other elements in this country; the fight against wage cuts, unemployment, class collaboration and for all the elemental demands of the working class can only be met on the basis of Leninism.

In every large center of population and in scores of smaller places throughout the United States, in the period from January 22 to February 1, Lenin memorial meetings will be held, and all workers should attend in order that they may learn to become better fighters for their class.

Pacifism in Schools and Colleges

A tempest has been aroused over the recent publication of an article by Superintendent of Schools William B. McAndrew, of Chicago, to the effect that certain pictures regarded as patriotic should be kept out of public schools, because of their effect upon the child mind. One of these objectionable pictures is the life and drum illustration called "The Spirit of '76." In a somewhat vague statement Andrews objects to similar pictures.

Publication of his objections evoked the wildest denunciation from all the patriots for profit—agents of the military intelligence department of the government, posts of the American legion, daughters of the revolution, military officers, agents of the armament and munitions manufacturers—who joined in one clamor of denunciation.

It seems, however, that McAndrews himself is not a pacifist, but a militarist, an officer of that strikebreaking, scab herding aggregation known as the state militia. He advocates military training in the public schools and upholds other forms of perverting the youth of the nation so they will be ideal soldiers—cannon fodder for imperialism.

At present it seems that McAndrews is one of the more modern militarists. He refers to himself as a "military pacifist." This is coming to be a familiar phenomenon in American politics. Pacifists, almost without exception, are the most effective supporters of imperialist aggression, because they conceal war preparations beneath pacifist phrases. This is clearly revealed by the role of the pacifist crew in support of Morgan's proposal to get the United States into the world court where new and more devastating wars will be hatched.

More significant than the furore over McAndrews is the action of student bodies at Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, demanding abolition of military training in colleges. This anti-militarist sentiment is rising in all American colleges. The slightest familiarity with the history of the last war and a superficial observation of current history is sufficient to expose the real character of the imperialist wars of aggression today and create hostile sentiment against them.

Nothing is more destructive of every semblance of manhood and intelligence than the life of a soldier in an imperialist army. The most degraded, unthinking and mentally undeveloped dolts make the best soldiers and it is not surprising that people with even a modicum of intelligence resent being barked at by some imperialist satrap in shoulder straps. This revolt against militarism is only beginning and will ere long give the pay-triots much uneasiness.

What is the matter with France? There hasn't been a new cabinet for a couple of weeks. However, we can expect one any day.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

NEW YORK A. C. W. DEMONSTRATES AT COOPER UNION ON SATURDAY

NEW YORK CITY, Jan. 13.—The open war of gangsterism and terror against the rank and file membership of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers by the Hillman machine is to be publicly exposed and a vigorous protest registered at the great mass meeting of clothing workers to be held here Saturday afternoon, January 16, at one o'clock in the Cooper Union. The action committee which is speaking in behalf of the membership is inviting all members of the A. C. W. in New York to attend.

The New Threat to Mexico

All-America Anti-Imperialist League.

OUR newspapers have rediscovered the Mexican bandit. So long quiescent, he is again robbing trains and indulging in cruel massacres on the front page—precisely at the time when another section of the same page is given over to stories of the threatening U. S. note of protest against Mexico's new petroleum and land law. The coincidence is not surprising. To those familiar with the history of U. S.-Mexican relations it means another assault of American imperialism against the republic to the south of us. The cause is to be found in Wall Street's objection to the petroleum and land law; the banditry is brot in to supply atmosphere.

Senor Aaron Saenz, Mexican minister of foreign affairs, declares that his government, which has bowed so often before the insistence of Wall

Street in the past, will not give in to the latest arrogant demands. He points out that the note delivered to him last week by Ambassador Sheffield is nothing less than an insult to Mexican sovereignty. The note hints at a withdrawal of recognition by the Coolidge administration unless Mexico revises her law and permits free exploitation by the American interests. "Mexico will sustain her rights as a sovereign nation," Senor Saenz affirms, "and will pass such legislation as she pleases, the Mexican courts being capable of deciding if the legislation is injurious to foreign interests."

As a matter of fact the petroleum and land law is merely putting into effect article 27 of the Mexican constitution. It has been part of the fundamental law of the republic for nine years but its application in supplementary legislation has been repeatedly prevented by pressure from the United States. The regulations

now worked out and approved by an overwhelming vote of both houses of the national legislature limit the rights of foreigners to hold land in Mexico and limit foreign investment holdings in Mexican corporations. They provide, however, that foreign corporations may operate in Mexico on condition that they agree to accept the same treatment as Mexicans before the law—that is, on condition that for the purposes of the law they agree to be considered as Mexicans, to accept the judgment of the Mexican courts and to refrain from invoking the intervention of their governments.

Opposition to the law indicates that American capitalists are not willing to discontinue their tactics of appealing to the U. S. government whenever they get cross-cross with the Mexican courts. It means that they will leave no stone unturned to maintain themselves in a privileged position.

MEXICO has suffered sufficiently for her great natural wealth and her proximity to the United States. The latest note from Washington was the most unkind cut of all; it was directed at a government that had worked overtime to keep on the good side of Wall Street, to such an extent that it has become known as "a Wall Street government." Only a few weeks have passed since President Calles handed back the National Railways of Mexico (under government control since the time of Carranza) to the foreign investors. It was demanded that he make things still better for the investors by smashing the Mexican railroad unions, and he complied. He sent Minister of Finance Pani to New York to negotiate with the House of Morgan a substitute for the Lamont-de la Huerta agreement. He let Morgan into the National Bank of Mexico, and arranged for payments on the Mexican external debt. But

Wall Street is insatiable, particularly where there is oil. Backed by the United States government, the American financial oligarchy demands that Mexico tear up her constitution and turn over all her resources to American exploitation.

THAT is what the note delivered by Ambassador Sheffield asks for. And that is something that no Mexican government can grant, if it does not wish to lose every vestige of support among the masses of its own people. The Mexican workers are in a militant mood. They have just forced the British-owned Agula Oil company to pay out 2,000,000 pesos covering full wages during the entire period of the recent oil strike. The government appears to be taking a strong stand in the face of the insulting U. S. note. Every enemy of imperialism on the American continent will support its attitude.

Current Events

(Continued from page 1)

prompted Mr. McAndrew to beard the militaristic lions of this tough city, particularly as his job is very much at the mercy of those very lions. Judging by the cut of McAndrew's jib, his copromen and particularly his associations, he is probably a member of the English-speaking union, which is one of the many similar organizations financed by British imperialism to make things easier for its interests in the United States.

McAndrew, it should be noticed, is in favor of military training in the public schools. He is not opposed to teaching the kids under his control how to drive their bayonets into workers during strikes, but he does not want them to think too harshly of the British red-coats who were driven out of this country by the colonists. McAndrew is a "colonel in the Illinois national guard." He calls himself a "military pacifist." Therefore, his anti-militarist sincerity must be taken with a grain of salt.

NEVERTHELESS, the furore caused by his public statement shows what a burning issue this question of military training in schools and colleges is. Recently there has developed throughout the country a growing opposition to compulsory training. The students in several colleges have already voted against the practice. This is a fighting issue with the imperialists, and the radical workers should take full advantage of the interest aroused in order to reach the children and the students with the Communist position on militarism and pacifism.

THE proponents of military training in the public schools insist that the youth of the nation will not be brutalized as a result of it, and in an attempt to prove the case one of our capitalist newspapers published a picture of a group of young lads rushing to the charge in mimic warfare, with drawn bayonets. The look on their faces was indescribably horrible, demonic. No doubt, the commanding officer advised them to act as if they were about to drive their bayonets into the flesh of a number of "heathen" Japanese.

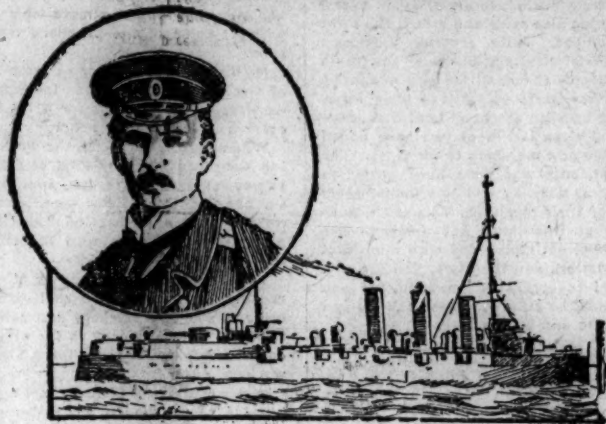
COMMUNISTS do not expect that swords will be turned into ploughshares as long as capitalism exists. Our objection to military training in the public schools is chiefly based on the fact that this training is designed to fit these young workers for the service of capitalism. It is useless to indulge in mawkish sentiment about the horrors of war until we get rid of capitalism. It is quite evident that the American capitalists are actively preparing for war. It is very unfortunate that outside of the Communists and their closest sympathizers, the rest of the working class movement is blind to the danger.

Raisa in The Jewess and Garden in Carmen This Week-End at Opera

Friday evening, Jan. 15, at the Chicago Civic Opera will be devoted to a special, and the only performance of "The Jewess." This great music drama, so popular in former years, will again be presented on the same lavish scale that made it memorable. Its great beauty, emotional force and dramatic power have made this opera one of the greatest drawing vehicles on the opera company's repertoire. An all-star cast will make this evening one of the most eventful of the entire season—Raisa, Macbeth, Marshall, Mojica, Kipnis; Serge Oukrainsky and his ballet. The conductor will be Polacco.

Saturday matinee will bring forth another brilliant cast in a long awaited revival of "The Marriage of Figaro," with Muzio, Mason, Pavlovsk, Lazari and Steel. Conductor, Weber. Saturday evening "Carmen" will be sung at popular prices—75 cents to \$3—with Mary Garden in one of her greatest roles. The cast will include Anseau, Banklaff, and Freund. This will be accompanied by the Oukrainsky ballet. Conductor, Grovlez.

In Memory of 1905



LEUTENANT SCHMIDT, commander of the revolutionary fleet that raised the red flag on the Russian cruiser Ochakov (pictured above) in the revolutionary days of 1905 at the Black Sea base, Sebastopol. He was court-martialed and shot by the czar's government.



Estimation of the International Situation

By G. ZINNEVIEV.

(Continued from previous issue.)
The International Labor Movement and the East.

AT the same time we see that the revolutionary movement, having overcome a whole number of difficulties—and it has met with the most serious difficulties during this year—is beginning to gain in strength, and that on a new basis; here and there even on the basis of an improvement in economic affairs, but it is growing and has at the same time undoubtedly to overcome the most serious difficulties. The Communist Party of Germany has passed through its most serious crisis this year. It has, however, begun to recover in recent times and has proved the enormous vitality which is inherent in Communism in Germany. The Communist Party of Germany received almost 400,000 votes at the municipal elections in Berlin. This proves that Communism in Germany is standing on firm and solid ground. The elections in Hessen and in numerous other districts show the same. The elections in Czechoslovakia in which our party received a million votes are of enormous significance. There can be no doubt that Communism has become a tremendous force in Czechoslovakia and is the second strongest force in parliament.

In Belgium we have a comparatively small party and a strong enemy in the shape of the Belgian labor party. The Belgian mensheviks have managed to penetrate into the life of the working class. The Belgian and Austrian social-democrats are the strongest menshevik parties and they have so managed that almost the whole life of the worker and of his family are under their influence. It is hardly possible for a working man's child to be born without the trade union and the party being on the spot. They have their own banks, their own hospitals, their rich and powerful co-operative society, their own theater and cinema, in a word, they understand their job. But even in these two countries the Communists can record success in recent times (in Austria among the youth).

IN my opinion therefore, comrades, European Communism has left behind it its most difficult years, its most serious crises. We know that these crises were inevitable. We also know that our party passed through its most difficult decade between 1908 and 1917. International Communism is now passing through a period of this sort.

At the same time we can observe a powerful revolutionary movement in the East, which is of tremendous importance and proves that Lenin's diagnosis with regard to how the world revolution will proceed, has proved to be perfectly correct. In this sense, events in China are of the greatest significance. Up to now, they have only roused millions, soon they will rouse tens and hundreds of millions. The labor aristocracy which is organized in the ranks of the Second Inter-

national does not understand this movement.

THE movement in the East is the biggest gun directed against the capitalist powers. The movement in the East is turning the germ of a world revolution. Without the East, without those massed millions which are now, before our eyes, resisting the imperialist yoke, there can be no talk of a world revolution.

If we can take all these factors into consideration, we must say: "Good, we will call the present situation of capitalism stabilization; but no one can maintain that this stabilization will last, that it will secure capitalism against cataclysms." The most far-

seeing capitalists regard the present situation in their country as something transient, something unstable. Nevertheless, we must not close our eyes to the fact that the development of the international revolution has not proceeded as fast as we expected. In determining our tactics, we must, of course, always take into our calculations the worst that may happen. We must however clearly recognize that this stabilization is only transient. It will be shaken, it will be weakened by those subterranean blows which we observe in the capitalist countries, and by the growth of our Soviet Union.

(To be continued in next issue.)

Agula Oil Company Ordered to Pay Its Strikers \$1,000,000

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 12.—One reason why the Wall Street imperialists still regard Mexico with suspicious eyes and are not yet and probably never will be satisfied with the surrenders of the Calles government on many points, is seen in the decision of the Mexican supreme court ordering the Agula Oil company to pay the strikers wages for the time they have been locked out by the company for insisting on demands that were found justified. The sum will approximate \$1,000,000.

Ancient Spanish City on Edge of Precipice After Severe Floods

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The ancient city of Priego in the province of Cordoba, Spain, literally stands on the edge of a precipice, according to a dispatch from Madrid.

Severe floods and landslides have swept the city downward to the edge of a ravine, which is three hundred feet deep. The dispatch says a full quarter of the city now hangs upon the edge of this ravine. Many houses in the city have collapsed.

If you want to thoroughly understand Communism—study it.

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Born
April 10, 1870

LENIN

Died
Jan. 21, 1924

LENIN AND THE YOUTH

By WILL HERBERG.

"Upon the . . . youth organizations falls the gigantic task of struggling for revolutionary internationalism, for true socialism, against the dominant opportunism that has gone over to the side of the bourgeoisie."

IN this revolutionary call to the youth uttered by Lenin in the darkest days of the war we have the key to his conception of the role of the revolutionary youth in the class struggle the proletarian revolution. In the youth Lenin saw the bearers of the uncompromising struggle for true socialism, of the war to the end against the cancerous opportunism that had eaten into the very vitals of the international proletarian movement.

Why Did Lenin Turn to the Youth?

Why did Lenin thus turn to the youth? Was it for sentimental reasons, or was it because Lenin wished to set off the youth against the adults? Nothing of the kind! And it is in Lenin's analysis of the position and the role of the proletarian youth in capitalist society that we find ample evidence of the profound Marxist understanding and astounding ability to probe with a few deft strokes to the very depth of things that have made Lenin, beside Marx, the greatest leader the oppressed and exploited of the earth have ever had.

The Economic Sources of Opportunism.

The revolutionary spirit and the indomitable enthusiasm of the youth Lenin saw as the direct consequence of the effects of imperialism upon the working class, as the obverse of the opportunist rottenness and reformism that characterized the dominant social-democracy. Lenin analyzed very thoroughly what Marx and Engels had suggested more than once—the influence of the development of imperialism upon the various tendencies in the working class movement. He showed how a certain portion of the immense super-profits wrung by finance-capital from the masses of the toilers and from the "backward" peo-

ples of the colonies thru the most merciless exploitation is used, in a great variety of ways, to corrupt a section of the working class of the home country and to raise that section to the position of an "aristocracy of labor." Insofar, therefore, as this skilled "labor aristocracy" profits from the few crumbs falling off the imperialist table, there tend to develop certain economic ties binding them to the imperialist bourgeoisie and giving them a certain interest in the maintenance of imperialism.

What can be the political reflex of this situation? What but a growing opportunism, a cancerous reformism that began to penetrate and spread thruout the whole of the labor movement. And the social-democratic party and the trade union bureaucracy—representatives of the labor aristocracy—began to reflect more and more clearly, in a hidden or open manner, the devastating corruption which imperialism was producing in the upper strata of the proletariat.

The Youth Remains Revolutionary.

The youth, however, was largely untouched by this cancerous corruption of opportunism. The youthful proletariat has no skilled aristocracy feeding on the crumbs from the imperialist feast. The laboring youth is almost exclusively unskilled and subject to the severest exploitation and oppression. Upon the youth, likewise, falls the full weight of the crushing militarism that characterizes the imperialist nation. It is the youth that forms the conscript armies sent to slaughter for the greater glory of finance-capital. It is the laboring youth in short that finds its lot the hardest of any section of the laboring masses.

In the youth therefore, untouched by imperialist corruption, as Lenin showed, opportunism can find no lodgement. In the youth reformist illusion can find no welcome. The youth has no long-standing opportunist traditions. The fiery enthusiasm of the toiling youth can not be dampened by the debilitating rottenness that succeeded in turning the



The serpent of capitalist imperialism tries to sneak his way into the labor movement. The shams, the cant, and the platitudes of imperialist ideology successfully poison a large part of the labor movement. But the youth of the working class can overcome this poison.

The Dentist Will Get His Fingers Bitten



The labor faker in the service of the boss wants to pull the teeth of the labor movement. By getting the reds—the militant members—out of the unions, he would make the unions toothless and harmless servants to the employers. But experience shows that in this case the patient bites the fingers of the faker dentist and will not have his teeth pulled.

whole structure of social democracy into a "whited sepulchre." The proletarian youth will stand firm for the revolutionary class struggle! The revolutionary youth bears death and destruction for the opportunist agents of the bourgeoisie!

That is why Lenin turned to the youth. Liebknecht had done this also and for identical reasons. But Liebknecht had "gone to the youth" blindly, one might say, without understanding the why and the wherefore. It was Lenin that laid bare the hidden social forces that contributed in raising the advanced proletarian youth as the bearers of uncompromising class struggle.

The Collapse of the Social-Democracy at the Outbreak of War.

It was the war, above everything else, that proved in the most striking fashion the correctness of Lenin's analysis. What Lenin had foretold happened! The official social-democracy turned over to the military general staffs its whole organization which had a hold, ideologically and organizationally, upon millions of workers. Social-democratic leaders fairly gloriied in falling over each other to betray the workers and to send them into the armies of imperialism. One way or the other, either the open social chauvinism of scheldemann or the hypocritical centrist social-pacifism of Kautsky—all ended in the same thing—betrayal, treason, corruption.

The Youth Fights for Internationalism

In the small band of fighters who remained true to the cause of the proletarian struggle, the leading elements of the Socialist Youth International stood in the front rank. Lenin maintained the closest ideological and organizational contact with these youth organizations and was personally instrumental in helping to organize the Young Communist International—the world League of Communist Youth the vanguard of the toiling youth of the world.

Lenin and the Errors of the Youth.

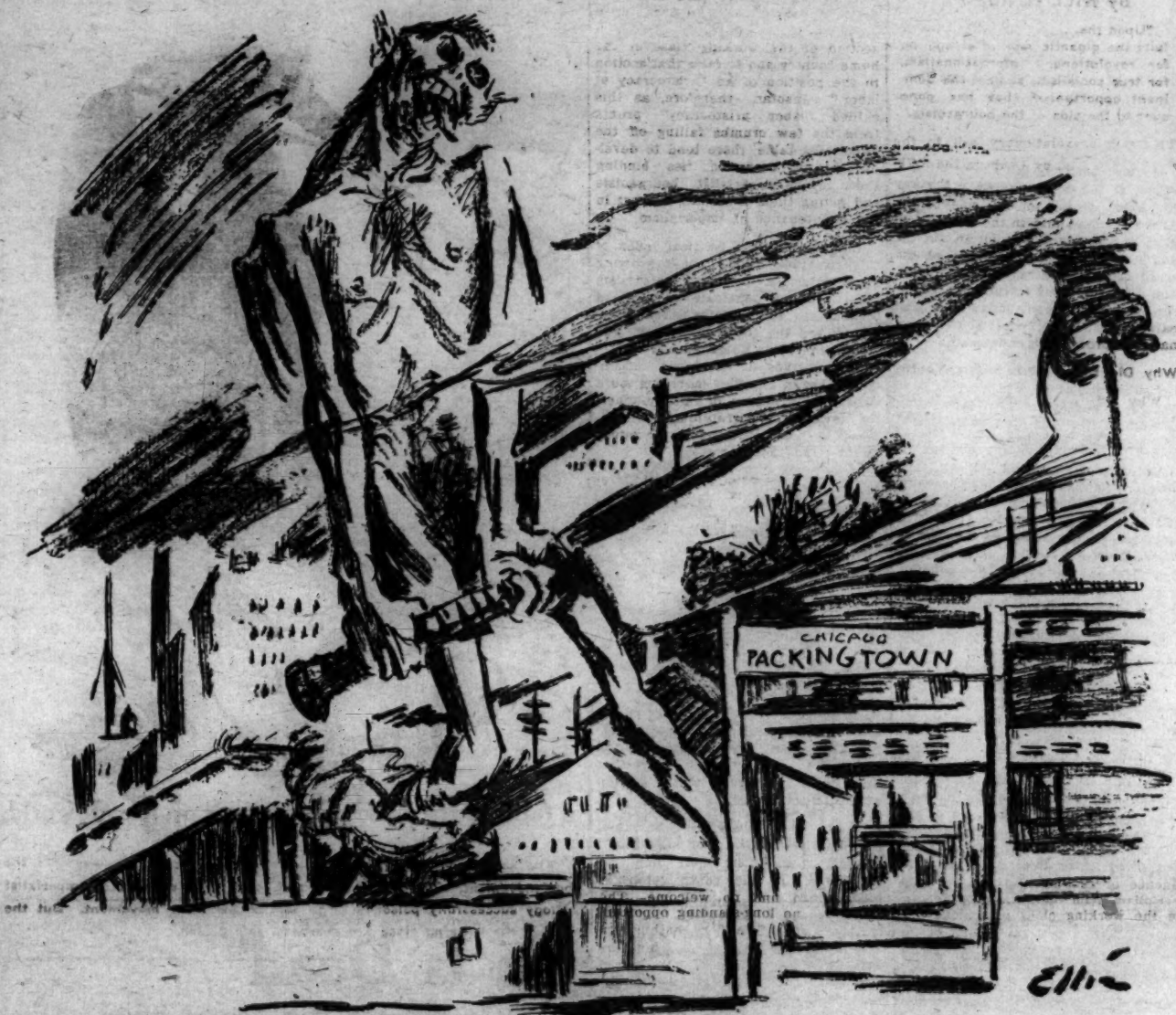
Lenin devoted his very greatest care and attention to the liquidation of the theoretical mistakes and uncertainties that naturally characterized the first attempts of the proletarian youth in their role as vindicators of true Marxism and Internationalism. And the remarkable tact and consideration with which the errors of the youth were criticized by this man, known the world over as the most "bitter" and most uncompromising controversialist, proves the significance Lenin saw in the movement of the proletarian youth.

Lenin and the Russian Youth League.

The profound ferment produced by the Russian revolution in 1917 crystallized all over Russian revolutionary circles of proletarian and student youth. Lenin was quick to see the significance of this movement and lent it his best support. It was he also who was most influential in developing this movement and finally in organizing it as a Young Communist League, an organizationally independent but politically subordinate organization and not, as some comrades wished to make it, simply a department of the Communist Party. Indeed, Lenin had always maintained most vigorously the position of the organizational independence of the youth since, as he proved, only on such a basis can the youth movement develop in the proper direction and attain its objectives.

One could go on forever citing examples of Lenin's profound understanding of the role and significance of the movement of the revolutionary youth. To the toiling youth of the world, suffering under the most severe exploitation and oppression, Lenin stands forth as the leader, as one who understood better and appreciated more than anyone else their miseries and their strivings. In Leninism the toiling youth of the world sees the road to its emancipation! In Leninism, as embodied in the Young Communist International, it sees its leader in the struggle for freedom!

The Fiend of Packingtown



The Slave-Driving System in Chicago Meat Packing Industry, Recently Intensified, Spells Terror for the Workers.

LENIN, THE COMRADE

By Nikolai Bucharin.

LENIN is dead. Never again shall we see that mighty forehead, that powerful head from which revolutionary energy radiated in all directions, those lively, piercing, attentive eyes, those hard, strong hands, that whole firm-hewn figure that stood at the borderline between two epochs in the life of mankind. Now it is destroyed, the central station of proletarian thought, feeling, which speeded like unseen currents along a million wires to all parts of our planet where proletarian hearts beat, where the building of the consciousness of a great class goes on, where weapons are forged for the fight for liberation.

Dear! Unforgotten! Great!

Comrade Lenin is the only man whose like will not return for centuries. Nature and history created in him a wonderful combination of mighty intellect, superhuman will, personal courage and rare humanness, which is peculiar only to the elect. It was the completeness of all these forces which gave us the genius of Vladimir Ilyich. Comrade Lenin was first of all, a leader, a chief of the kind that history gives to mankind once in a hundred years, and by whose name an epoch is known. He was the mightiest organizer of the masses. Like a giant he walked in the forefront of the stream of men, giving direction to its movement, building out of innumerable human units a disciplined army of labor, throwing this army into the struggle, crushing the enemy, mastering elementary forces, lighting with the searchlight

of his mighty intellect both the straight ways and the dark alleys where sounds the rhythmical tramping when the gray lines of the workers march under the banner of revolt.

What was it that made Lenin such a gifted spokesman of the millions?

It was first of all his unusual instinct for the problems of the masses. Lenin had some kind of unexplained sixth sense, which allowed him to hear with his sensitive ears the grass growing under the earth, to hear how subterranean creeks leap and ripple, and the thoughts that grow in the minds of the innumerable workers on the earth. He could listen to these as nobody else. Patiently and attentively he listened to the soldier of the old army, to the peasant from the remote border province, to the metal worker. Thru a chance talk with a peasant woman he felt the pulse of the peasantry. By the questions written on scraps of paper and passed up to the speaker at a meeting, he knew the ways of the thoughts of the working class. Out of every man he could, with an ability peculiar to himself, pull out thousands of threads of thought—a group of social connections with complicated tangles and knots—and before his eyes there rose the picture of the life of millions, of the class relations in an immense country. Lenin had a peculiar ability to talk with men, to approach them, so that they came to him with all their doubts, their needs and questions. With all of them Lenin found a common speech. Hating with all the power of his mighty soul the enemies of the working class, breaking abruptly with them, decisively and irrevocably—Lenin could nevertheless

patiently convince and clear up the doubts of "his own," the struggling working people. That was his peculiar attraction. He fascinated men. They came to him not as to a chieftain, even of the proletarian army, but as to the best friend, comrade, the wisest, most experienced counsellor. And he bound men to himself with bonds no power could break. Can there be found in history another leader of such caliber, who has been so loved by his closest co-workers? All these had towards him a peculiar feeling. They literally loved him. They appreciated not only his mighty brain and iron hand. No. He bound men to himself with bonds of intimacy, he was an intimate friend, a relative. He was in the full sense of the word a comrade—a great word, to which the future belongs. So shall the relations between all men yet become...

The utmost simplicity was the main feature of Lenin's policy. It was not the simplicity of the naive. It was the simplicity of genius. He found simple words, simple slogans, simple solutions of the most complicated problems. Nothing was so alien to him as evasion, pretense, sophistry. He hated all that, scorned that damned inheritance of the past which still clings to us. He understood the value of the matter-of-fact and hated deeply all empty fuss.

Lenin led the party and thru the party all the toilers. He was a dictator in the best sense of the word. Concentrating in himself the essence of the stream of life, remodeling in the wonderful laboratory of his brain the experience of hundred and thousands, he at the same time led with a strong hand as a man of power, as an author-



Vladimir Ilyitch Ulianov (Lenin)
A drawing by Abe Stolar.

ity, as a mighty chief. He never dagged along at the rear, he never merely registered events after they had happened. He could go against the stream with the whole power of his passionate temperament. So must the true leader of the masses be.

Comrade Lenin is gone from us forever. Forever. Let us transmit all the love we felt for him to his own child, his own successor—to our party. May it live in his spirit, in his understanding, in his will, in his self-effacing courage, in his devotion to the working class. May we all together listen as attentively to the masses as did Lenin—our common leader, our wise teacher, our dear, irreplaceable comrade.

THE GREAT REBEL

By L. KAMENEV.

LENIN was born to stand in the forefront of millions, during the most catastrophic, the most rebellious, the most revolutionary epoch in the history of the world, and lead them into the struggle.

He was born on the shores of the Volga, at the border between Europe and Asia. As if foreseeing this epoch of the greatest upheavals, decades of wars and revolutions, history created this leader who was the incarnation of all the glowing revolutionary passion and the unswerving determination of a class which "has nothing to lose but its chains," and which is destined to "conquer the world."

History equipped him with the highest achievement of world culture, a weapon forged by the greatest geniuses of mankind—the weapon of scientific socialism, Marxism.

And history saturated him with the feeling of upheaval, rebellion, revolt; the passionate feeling of discontent and revolution which for centuries had been accumulating in the "lower regions" of mankind, in the alleys of industrial towns, among the colonial slaves, was alive in his breast and directed his iron will.

From the depths of history they come, these surges of mutiny and upheaval which shake the world. Thru these the suppressed masses of slaves made themselves known to their masters, slaves for whom history up to that time had been only changes in the forms of slavery.

The long chain of volcanic revolutionary eruptions which light the path of mankind was the red thread in his development. For Lenin these were never mere objects for historical research, as for Kautsky or Plechanov. No. After the Paris Commune it was Lenin and only Lenin who—as if with the silent consent of the suppressed millions—took up and continued in theory and practice this red thread of world history.

Without neglecting the smallest detail, without refusing the humblest everyday task, able to wait when it was expedient and to take a risk when the situation demanded it, Lenin prepared systematically, perseveringly, unceasingly, the upheaval of the millions against the world of suppression and violence.

But he not only continued the work of the great rebels.

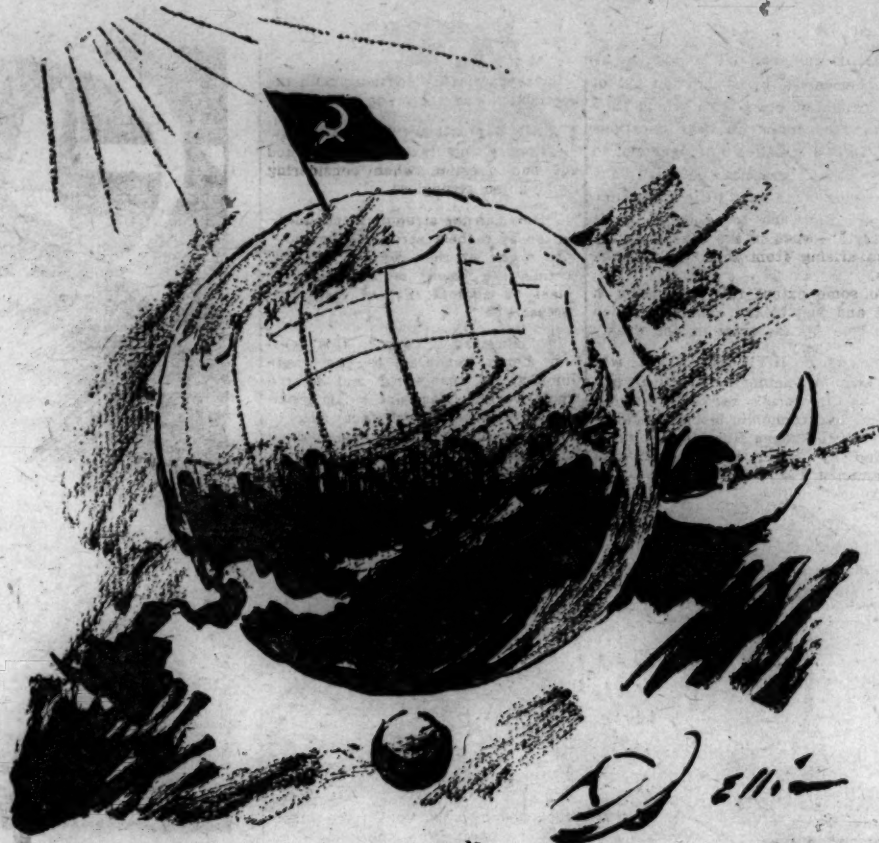
Together with the proletariat Lenin prepared the rebellion with the purpose of the seizure of power by the proletariat.

To rise with the purpose to conquer; to conquer with the purpose of seizing power, to seize power in order to begin to recreate the world with the mighty proletarian iron hand in union with all suppressed. This is the thought of every worker. So that Lenin; for this he lived, for this he worked, and in this work he died.

Revolt must be made secure thru dictatorship; without securing the gains by the dictatorship of the masses even a successful uprising is not a victory but at best only a step toward victory—this fact was hammered into Lenin by all the past history, by the fruitless attempts of toiling mankind to liberate itself from its masters; against the dictatorship of the minority the dictatorship of the majority; against the dictatorship of the "uppers" the dictatorship of the "lowly," all other theories are a misleading of the people, treachery, a weakness of throat or a weakness of will, "priestliness" or "Tolstoyism,"—this was the theory of Lenin, and this theory was only the formulation of the hard historical experiences, bought at an immensely high price, of millions and again millions of men.

It was no accident that fighting mankind received its great leader from Russia.

For it was in Russia, the great borderland between the west and the



"We are filled with firm faith in the inevitable victory of the all-world Soviet power."—Lenin.

(See article by Lenin on page 7 of this issue)

"Lenin Is Dead"

The Speech of Nadieshda Krupskaya in the Second Soviet Convention of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.

COMRADES:

My words will have little resemblance to a parliamentary speech. But I think that when I speak to the representatives of the working peoples' republics, to close and dear comrades who are to build up life on a new basis, I need not bind myself by any of the conventions.

During these last days, as I stood at the bier of Vladimir Ilyich, I thought back over his life. His heart beat with love for all toilers, for all the oppressed. He never said this himself, and I would not say it in a less solemn moment. I speak of it because he inherited this sentiment from the heroic revolutionary movement of Russia. It drove him to a passionate, burning search for an answer to the question: What means are there to the liberation of the working people? He got the answer from Marx. He went to Marx, not as a literary man. He went to Marx as a man who seeks the answer to aching, compelling questions. He got the answer. With this answer he went to the workers. It was in the 1890's. He could not appear at meetings. He went to the workers' circles in Petersburg. He went to tell what he had found out from Marx, to tell about the answers he had gotten, but he went to the

workers, not as a teacher from above, but as a comrade. He not only spoke, he listened to what the workers had to say. And the workers in Petersburg told him not only about the everyday questions in the factory, not only about oppression, but they told about country life too. In the Trade Union Hall at the bier of Vladimir Ilyich, I saw one worker who at that time belonged to the circle. He is a peasant from Tula. This peasant, who was a worker in the factory of Semenikov, said to Vladimir Ilyich, "Here in the city it is difficult for me to explain things; I will go back to my home in the Tula province and tell my people, the other peasants, all that you have said. They will believe me. I am one of them. There we have no gendarmes."

We are now used to speaking a great deal about the cooperation between workers and peasants. This cooperation was given us by history, because the Russian worker is partly worker and partly a peasant.

The work among the workers in Petersburg; discussions with them, attentive listening to their talk, helped Vladimir Ilyich to understand the great teaching of Marx, that the proletariat is the advance guard of all the toiling people. In this fact, that

it is the advance guard, and that all the working masses will follow the proletariat, in this lies the power of the proletariat, of its victory. Only as the leader of all the working people can the proletariat be victorious.

Vladimir Ilyich learned this when he worked among the workers of Petersburg. This idea guided all of his further activity, every step of it. He wanted the proletariat to have power, he realized that the proletariat needs this power, not to build an easy life for itself at the cost of other workers; he realized that the historic task of the proletariat is the liberation of all oppressed working people.

This basic idea characterized all his activity.

Comrades, representatives of the Soviet Republics, of the working peoples' republics, I turn to you. I beg you to take this idea of Vladimir Ilyich in your very heart.

Vladimir Ilyich, our loved, our own, is dead. Comrades, Communists, raise high this precious banner of Lenin!

Comrades, working men and women! Peasants men and women! Working people of the whole world! Gather together under the banner of Lenin, under the banner of Communism.

east, the whirlpool of the greatest controversies, on the battlefield where hundreds of millions of workers and peasants fought their anguished and heroic fight for liberation from Asiatic czarism and European capitalism, that a leader could develop and harden who could lead the working class over the threshold of the new epoch.

Here was forged and here took its first political embodiment, the idea of the proletariat which gathers

around itself the peasants in order to strike a definite blow against capitalism, the idea of the union of the workers and peasants. Lenin made this slogan a formula for world-wide liberation, made it into a powder mine which will blow up the whole structure of world imperialism.

This idea knits into a unified, mighty irresistible stream, the proletarian class movement in the great western cities and the revolutionary movement of the Indian villages and the Chinese

peasants; it fashions Communism into a hitherto unknown power, deep and strong, which guarantees victory all over the world.

With the torch of Lenin in its hands, the toiling masses of the world march forward from the epoch of elementary, scattered efforts at liberation into the epoch of victorious revolutions, which will make victory secure with the dictatorial power of the working class.

Lenin and the Trade Unions

Great Revolutionary Chief was Best of All Trade Union Leaders, Says American Communist.

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE.

TRADE unionists are considered by themselves, by certain sections of the capitalist class with whom they come into conflict on wage questions and by the so-called intelligentsia, to be eminently practical people. They are supposed to have little knowledge of and less use for theory, to be wholly absorbed in the concrete questions arising from their daily struggles.

To some extent this conception is true and just to the extent to which it is true are the trade unions weak.

VLADIMIR ILYITCH LENIN was also an eminently practical person as the world's capitalists, whose armies and economic blockades failed to crush the young Russian revolution guided by Lenin and the Russian Communist Party, are able to testify tearfully.

The Russian trade unions became the foundation of the Soviet power, mainly because the Bolsheviks, following the policy of Lenin in the trade unions, were able to correctly estimate the role of the trade unions and by correct tactics transform the daily struggles of the unions into a conscious struggle against Russian czarism and capitalism.

Lenin's trade union practice was the result of the application of a correct theory. Lenin himself said: "Without a correct theory, correct practice is impossible."

PRECISELY because of the necessity which forces trade unions to expend their energy in solving practical problems, just because of their role as the protectors of the living standards of the workers and because this brings them into combat with the employers in dozens of different ways, ranging from the veiled struggle of negotiations to the most bitter and bloody strikes, trade unionists should study the writings of Lenin. They will find trade union questions given the most extensive treatment by the greatest leader the working class has ever had, they will find that Lenin noted, considered and solved every question of strategy and tactics which confronts the trade unions today.

LENIN was the world's greatest trade unionist, altho he never belonged to one, because it was Lenin who first understood clearly the tremendous potential power of the trade unions—the mass organizations of the workers—and set for himself the task of bringing that power into play, extending it and consolidating it in the struggle against the capitalists and the capitalist state.

Lenin rejected the theory that the trade unions were mere "bread and butter" organizations altho he never underestimated their importance even in this respect. Instead he showed that in the period of imperialism, the final stage of capitalism, the apparently insignificant demands of the unions for slight wage increases and better living conditions, when these develop a mass character, bring the unions into conflict with the capitalist state because, as the instrument for the suppression of the working class, the state must and does, in the interest of the capitalist class, fight against the mass demands of the workers.

FOR Lenin every struggle of the workers for organization, for better working conditions, for wages, had deep significance. The story is told of Lenin that in 1903 the strike of some Petrograd workers, for whom he had written a simple program of immediate demands, to obtain an increase in the tea ration, indicated an awakening and a will to struggle which later developed into the great revolution of 1905.

The "practical" bureaucrats and the middle class advisers of the trade unions who attempt to keep the minds of the trade unionists fixed only on the daily struggles as ends in themselves, appear "practical" only because this doctrine fits in with the needs and desires of the capitalists.

Such practicality is the practicality of bootlickers who kiss the dust from the footstep of the bosses because

they can thus show their loyalty while doing some practical menial labor at the same time.

Such practicality degrades both the bootlickers and the trade unions.

LENIN'S practicality was a revolutionary practicality. He asked but one question when considering trade union struggles:

"How can the struggle be conducted so as to best serve the immediate needs of the workers and increase the power of the working class as against that of their oppressors?"

In finding an answer to this question Lenin rendered to the trade unionists of the world and to the whole working class one of his greatest services. It is characteristic of Lenin's method, the Marxian dialectic method which considers all problems of the class struggle as part of the whole, that the treacherous role of the trade union bureaucracy in the present period, was made clear in Lenin's analysis of imperialism as was the revolutionary role of the colonial and semi-colonial labor and peasant movements as allies of the working class in the daily and revolutionary struggle.

THE bureaucrats, said Lenin, are part of the apparatus of imperialism together with certain privileged upper strata of the trade unions. The Leninist strategy and tactics in the trade unions are based on the now completely proven fact that these groups, because they are bribed and debauched by a portion of the super-profit sweated from the conquered colonial peoples, hamper, betray and divide the labor movement. In the United States that section of the workers and the bureaucracy which profits from banking and insurance schemes, which accepts and encourages the installation of the B. & O. plan and other forms of company unionism, are participating in the super-profits of imperialism and betraying the class interests of the trade unions and the whole working class.

LENINISM in practice in the American trade unions becomes an uncompromising struggle against the bureaucracy—the agents of imperialism in the unions. This struggle is necessary not only because of the counter-revolutionary character of the bureaucracy but because it sabotages even the struggle for increased wages, shorter hours and a higher living standard for the great mass of organized workers. It wars on the most conscious and militant section of the organized workers with the aid of the bosses, the state and the police. It tries to lead the whole trade union movement into the capitalist camp.

President Green of the A. F. of L., speaking before the chamber of commerce in Newark, Ohio, a few days ago, said that "there is no room for class hatred or the class struggle in America. The American labor movement has accepted the existing order."

AGAINST this policy of surrender Leninism mobilizes the masses of the trade unionists. Precisely because of the reactionary character of the trade union officialdom, their role of imperialist agents and because of the function of the trade unions as centers of resistance of the workers under capitalism, mass organs of struggle during the revolutionary period and as organizers of production and the basis of the working class government after the revolution, in alliance with the exploited farmers and farm workers, Lenin insisted and proved that it simply plays into the hands of the capitalists and the officialdom for the masses to leave the trade unions.

The trade unions must be won for the class struggle, said Lenin, in spite of the efforts of the bureaucrats to split and disrupt them and this can be done only by staying in the unions and exposing, in the course of the struggle, the true character of the bureaucrats as saboteurs of the class struggle.

TO Lenin the trade unions were not something to be separated from



the Communist Party and the rest of the working class. He set forth the view now accepted by millions of conscious and militant workers as follows:

"The engine is the party, its cogs grip the cogs of the trade union wheel and set them into motion, the trade unions set in motion the greater masses."

"That the unions are made up of workers is not enough. They represent an organization of their

class only if they pursue a class line, a class policy."

Following the teachings of Lenin, incorporated into the policy and program of the Communist International which Lenin organized, and led until his death, the Workers (Communist) Party of America, in its work in the trade unions, strives always to imbue the unions with knowledge of the theory and tactics of the class struggle as formulated by the world's greatest exponent and champion of the class interests of the workers—Vladimir Ilyitch Lenin.

TERROR

By J. S. WALLACE.

THE radiant mind,
The flaming heart,
The iron arm,
The furious fist.

The leaping plan,
The launching word,
The urgent eye,
The stopless step.

The underfed,
The overworked,
The sought and shot,
The Bolshevik.

Bubbles, bloated to bursting,
Toadstools, towering to noon,
Lords of our little era,
He will confront you soon—

Samson, shaking your cities,
Vulcan, burning their base,
What will you do when he leaves
And meets you, face to face?

Leading a host behind him,
All of the world's unfed,
All who have worked beyond their need
To dine beyond the dead.

All of the mutilated,
All of the spirit-starved,
The scars of all your centuries
Upon their faces carved.

How will you fight or flee him,
How will you stay his wrath,
Who holds your power, in all its height,
A pebble in his path?

THE BEYOND—By Henri Barbusse

(TRANSLATED BY LYDIA GIBSON.)

(Synopsis of the first instalment.)

The story opens with Hubert Allen, a young aviator, speeding back to the city from the palace of the Baron de Ghest, where a great ball is in progress, the height of luxury and splendor. The baron, a very powerful financier, had chosen Allen to undertake an air raid on China after the altitude contest for the Zenith Cup, which is to take place in two days. The scene is the Riviera, a winter resort, on the southern coast of France. Allen is excited about the air raid, believing that it will bring him fame and money, and about the winning of the Zenith Cup, which will make it possible for him to marry Carla, a young girl, before leaving for China. He goes at dawn to the flying field to inspect his plane, and sees the workers coming wearily to work in the baron's factories, in terrible contrast to the beauty and luxury of the ball. Later, he calls upon Mark, the chemist, who is carrying on experiments in poison gas and high explosives in the laboratories of the baron's factories. Mark mentions his new asphyxiating gas. Allen then goes to see his old aunt who is harmlessly insane in an asylum. She warns him mysteriously of the "race to death" and of "Moloch, the man of steel and gold."

(Continued From Last Saturday)

Marriage of V.

THE day of the altitude contest—the Zenith Cup. Fine weather. All is well.

Eight o'clock. I am on my way to the flying field, where my plane awaits me, and I have a notion to arrive at the last minute.

The city, fairy-like in the limpid light, is animated. Busy, noisy in the full happy sunlight which bathes everything. Ocean Avenue, planted with plane-trees, seems to squirm under its shell of automobiles. The vast hotels and the scintillating shop-fronts, trimmed with gold, filled with every Parisian luxury, rush by on either hand. Behind the plate glass enormous cargoes of candied fruits decked out in ribbons overwhelm the stomach of the passer-by, and drug-stores bring back one's thoughts to the skeleton of invalidism in this winter resort. The Casino, manufactory of new fortunes is silhouetted against the sky.

And then the edge of the sea, dense azure. Rocks, aloe, palm-trees and umbrella-pines: the smell of eucalyptus, at the same time gamey and medicinal, the myrtle and mastic bushes as solid and dry as lamps, the heavy smells of vegetation outlined in space, a sort of cubism of odors.

Sumptuous villas with columns, flocks of gulls in great crowds like fans, the endless bells of the larks. A wall where the morning sunlight sketches a tapestry of black leaves with the shadows of neighboring trees. A cabin and a field transfigured in the sun: a salad field half salad and half silver.

A barbarous shell of posters one on top of the other covers the vast wooden gateway: a gigantic funnel of automobiles and crowds: the flying-field.

On foot I worm my way through the crowd, elbowed by friendliness. The grand-stand that grew out of the ground in two days is crowded with personages, beaded gowns, red draperies, and the flags of all nations.

Carla... there she is, with her mother, in the first row. She comes to me and we talk to each other awhile, a little apart from the others. Nothing exists for me but Carla during that moment beside the hangar. All the rest around us, nothing but a neat picture out of an illustrated weekly. She is exquisite, timid. Her gaze comes up to me with an appealing fervor. My hand rests on her gracious shoulder, a kiss coming at the same moment from myself and from her, a kiss abated into a gesture. She does not speak, but in her throat there is a cooing sound.

There isn't any doubt that I am more excited today than usual: The final hustle of departure passes like a dream—I can't remember how—and here I am hurried into the air. Ringing in my head, shrill as little bells, are my last words with my mechanic: "Goodby, little Renaud!", "Thanks, boss, good-by!", and Carla's lifted face which falls, falls into the depths, drowned by the harsh wind gushing past me, and the loud noise of the engine.

All the while that I take in a flash of the eye the ant-hill that is the flying-field, the flags of many colors already fading in the distance, and the white and rose town spread out in one view, I think about the engine. It is everything. It is in me. I am all around my engine. I sense it deeply, deeply, as I sense my lungs and heart—in the oblique tunnel of the hurricane.

I must make the maximum of height in the total time, two hours. I stretch out invisible spires, dizzy aspirations, I fall toward the roundure of the sky as if the world were upside down. Through the smallest crack in my armor the sharp wind claws its way and chills me to the bone. The propeller turns so fast

that it darkens space, and I am beaten, like a naked bather, by the hollow substance of emptiness.

At six hundred metres, in the cataract of wind, the ground is nothing but a card. Three square little boxes on the flying-field. The town is one house, melted into a cloth on the geographic contour of the country. The sea is the sea.

Little spots: the other contestants starting at intervals of one minute. Atoms of airplanes leaping toward me as though I drew them along the cavernous miles. These mosquitoes have the same organs and the same hopes as I.

VI.

FOR a long time I climb higher. There comes the moment of monotony, when disheartenment fastens me in its vise. I never escape it. Then it passes, drowned in mounting space. I rise higher.

But the earth rises with me!

What is it? Ah, ah! what's the matter?

Absurd. Everything has become dark down below. A fantastic floor of clouds is built in the twinkling of an eye, and bright points gleam in it. Here I am transported above a planet of night and storm. Good God! I distinctly see the planes of Jean Minor, Ralph Tuck and Cartesimo capsized in a furious and fiery mist!

I am lifted up, tossed, even though I am well above the universal inky pall which has leapt up from below in a flash. I navigate in a tangled torrent of wind. A scattering of light-enings. Then silence, and a calm which sets me again in equilibrium. The thick fog falls again, hiding from view the terrestrial depths, like a swamp of mud.

My plane descends like a corpse. There is something wrong with it, something isn't working. Help! No, it's taking hold... Between two moments of cramping anguish, I have time to think: "Too bad, I had a good start."

After falling kilometers, I see the earth. It is strewn with high columns of smoke.

My eyes search the scene. The great hangar is shattered. The grand-stand is burning. The crowd? I do not see it yet. I do not see it. All the time I am falling straight down, dizzily, I see the trees growing. There is nobody.

I land fairly easily, in an absolute silence.

An earthquake! They have had them here in the past. And then a panic, the people have disappeared.

I land two hundred yards behind the wooden grand-stand, a corner of which is going up in flames and black plumes of smoke. I round the corner of the high flag-trimmed structure.

It is full of people, walled with heads! Men, women, standing in groups, sitting in their places, conversing, turned toward one another. Anguish, like a solid thing, seizes upon my stomach. I approach and nobody moves.

Someone is standing in front of me, came in hand. I speak to him as I come nearer—my voice breathless, hoarse.

"Eh! you there... Pardon me!"

What, is the fellow deaf? I go up to him. He doesn't move, is looking the other way. I put my hand on his arm. He doesn't move... he doesn't move. A little harder... he falls over backward. Dead, dead! He was standing there, but he was dead.

I turn my haggard eyes here, there, in the thick crowd: not the slightest movement anywhere.

These are not people, these are mannikins... these are corpses.

Killed, every one of them, killed instantaneously by the explosion.

I take faltering steps, attracted, repulsed, by each figure. The nearest now, there, in the blue coat within reach of my hand: Morel, the mechanic. He looks up in the air, leaning on the balustrade. I slap him on the shoulder. His fixed and blinded eye, this tranquil eternal grimace, the stubborn rigidity of his shoulder which yields and comes back to its place.

I stride up the steps of the building, searching for some one who still breathes. But no one here is breathing any more. And very soon I recoil from these rows of bodies that keep all the appearance of life. In the fraction of a second, death has immobilized them in whatever attitude it met. Death has traced and petrified with their bodies the passing gesture, and has made massive photographs! Exquisitely dressed, charming scarecrows, with

black satin or blue silk eyes... If I try to talk to them I shall go mad.

Several have fallen forward or backward—their gestures have overbalanced them—but the mechanical immobilization was so quick, so hard and so complete, that almost all, even standing and without outside support, are balanced, stiffened like trees or crosses.

Immobility is a most terrible thing. It is a thing that goes crescendo, that grows, that drags itself out, that exasperates the beholder. Immobility drives me mad, and not only now: even a statue, even a drawing, a caricature, ends by frightening me if I look too long.

My knees melt under me with terror, I kneel on the ground in this abominable desert, my hands desperate. My head is whirling in a nausea of fright. I know that I cannot any longer see what I see, this rich harvest of death upon the earth. I cannot grasp the size of the catastrophe.

I groan. Ah, good god, better the welter of bodies of the damned (such as I imagined the next war) than this crowd of carnal phantoms peacefully copying life with one single never-to-be-finished gesture. Enough! This will destroy my reason. I run straight ahead.

Then I stop, suddenly thinking of the telephone. I run to the booth, I ring, I ring, I ring again: nothing.

Why doesn't someone answer? what are they doing, the others?

Suddenly an idea, like a blow: Carla.

She wasn't in the grand-stand. Am I sure? I rush back. By the force of my will alone I bear again the sight of that terrible innumerable spectacle. I explore again the ranks of the spectators. I look quickly, quickly I turn away my eyes; my eyes are like a wound in my head from the sight. She is not on that stage scrawled with gestures, spotted with white dresses, so horribly empty.

All these people must have been electrocuted: I remember the zig-zags of lightning above which my plane staggered. Ah, ah, it's simpler than that... I get it! There—one of the workshops—the experimental laboratory—is replaced by a smoking crater. What do I want with my earthquakes and electrocutions: romantic and ridiculous hypothesis! It's more crudely simple than that. It's the invention: the military invention has breathed on these hundreds of people. The explosives and the gas that Mark was talking about. The accidental firing of some gigantic new explosive has plowed this crater and has unloosed the new poison gas, the infernal gas, when the storage tanks were shattered. This is the reason of the interminable immobility of this multitude.

Carla... she has gone back to the hotel, of course. I breathe again.

As for me, I must get away from this accursed place. I run toward the automobiles. I don't want to see anything except what is just in front of me. I avoid creatures standing like card-houses, bodies that have tumbled to the ground, killed and stiffened before they had time to fall, and these are in strange fantastic poses like overturned statues after a riot. Others are crushed and broken in wrecked automobiles, or under them, or beside them. That's logical: the breath of death and the driverless machine smashed itself against the first obstacles. But they didn't know; all of them, even the most mangled, even those torn open to show the threads and sponges of their insides, have calm faces that seem to smile and speak...

Near the gate, a long row of automobiles. I throw myself in one, I tear it from the earth. I flee like the wind. At the board fence by the gate, I see a group of workmen. "Hep!" I grind on the brakes (I who never use brakes!) I skid and barely touch one—who falls down. Their familiar poses deceived me: they too, wax dummies. I jam on the accelerator, the car leaps forward. I hurl myself away from the stony motionlessness of all these sinister images.

Villas... shall I go into them? Yes... no... I pass them. I want to reach the town. I engulf myself in Ocean Avenue, high valley perpendicular to the sun, all sparkling at the lower end with shops.

Silence on the sunlit town, speckled in the distance with sunshades and white silhouettes. But nothing that moves. Nothing...

I jump out of the car that I have stopped in the middle of the street. I plunge into the first door. Nobody in this shop. Yes, a man lifting a blind. I go to him, speak to him, touch him. He trembles and goes down, with his arms still raised, and the reflection of the sunlight outside runs over his enamelled eyes.

Soviet Power and the Position of Woman - by LENIN

THE second anniversary of Soviet power impels us to make a general survey of that which has been achieved during this time, and to contemplate the significance and purpose of the transformation that has been accomplished.

The bourgeoisie and its partisans accuse us of the violation of democracy. We assert that the Soviet over-throw gave an impetus to the development of a democracy both a depth and a breadth hitherto unseen in this world; and at that a democracy precisely for the toiling masses oppressed by capitalism—consequently a democracy for the overwhelming majority of the people, consequently a socialist democracy (for the toilers) distinction from a bourgeois democracy (for the exploiters, the capitalists, the rich).

Who is right?

To penetrate thoroughly into this question, to comprehend it more deeply, means to take stock of two years' experience and better to prepare for its further development.

The position of woman explains with particular clarity the difference between bourgeois and socialist democracy, especially clearly answers the above question.

In a bourgeois republic (i. e., where there is private ownership of land, factories, mills, stocks and so forth) even though it may be the most democratic republic, the position of woman, nowhere in the world, not in a single most advanced country, has become one of full equality. And this notwithstanding the fact that from the time of the great French (bourgeois-democratic) revolution more than a century and a half has elapsed.

Bourgeois democracy in words promises equality and liberty. In reality not one, not even the most advanced bourgeois republic, has given to the feminine half of human kind either full equality with man before the law, or freedom from guardianship and oppression by man.

Bourgeois democracy is a democracy of pompous phrases, solemn phrases, solemn words, grandiloquent promises, loud slogans of liberty and equality, but in reality this conceals the lack of freedom, the non-equality of woman, the lack of freedom and the non-equality of the toiling and the exploited.

Soviet or socialist democracy sweeps aside the pompous but false words and declares a merciless war on the hypocrisy of the "democratic" landowners, capitalists, etc.

His fall breaks some bottles on the counter. Here too, then? Ah, ah...

Automobiles all along the avenue, parked along the curbs, or twisted and wrecked by the shock of a wall or a tree. A cart has stopped in the middle of the street with a huge wooden horse with a big black glass eye.

It's the end of life! A little rubbish on the pavement, not much: little disorder. Things aren't disturbed. It's outside the zone of the explosion... but it's the end of life. The chemical agent has penetrated everywhere, everywhere the moving-picture of the world is stopped short.

What, everywhere?... Cold sweat, strangled breath. Everywhere... what?

Is it possible?

I laugh aloud at the stupidity of the question, which I asked myself aloud.

I leg it at a gallop in one direction, then in another.

Who am I, where am I, what am I doing?

Go on... make certain, go to the post office, to the railway station. There will be the telegraph ticker that...

I jump into a big car that is waiting, I dash to the post office. I don't pay any attention any more to the costumed attitudes, scattered or heaped up here and there. But the post office is dead to the entrails, all its machinery is inert, and dead the railway station; a panorama of a station made of cardboard at an exhibition, with painted wooden dummies, arranged and dressed—with real hair—by the decorators.

I just begin to take in the reality, measure it.

And then, terror, a superhuman terror. I'm not made for that! I passionately refuse to accept this hell...

I close my eyes, I put my hands in front of them, to shut out this happy city which has become a dreadful museum, these people who were laughing and talking—and who are as silent as the stones they are planted on.

If I could wake up, as one does at the end of a story, to good tepid every-dayness, and say: "It was a dream!" Between my fingers I see a young man tying his shoelaces, who will never stop doing that through all eternity:

lists or well-fed peasants, who prosper on the speculative sale of surplus bread to the hungry workers.

Down with this abominable lie! There cannot be, there is not and will not be "equality" of the oppressed with the oppressors, of the exploited with the exploiters. There cannot be, there is not and will not be real "liberty" while there is no liberty for woman from the privileges established by law in favor of man, liberty for the worker from the yoke of capital, liberty for the toiling peasant from the yoke of the capitalist, the landowner and the merchant.

Let the liars and hypocrites, the blockheads and the blind, the bourgeois and their adherents deceive the people by speaking of liberty in general and equality in general, of democracy in general.

We say to the workers and peasants—tear the mask off of these liars, open the eyes of the blind ones. Ask:

"Equality of which sex with what sex?"

"Which nation with what nations?"

"Which class with what class?"

"Liberty from what yoke or from what class? Liberty for what class?"

Whoever speaks of politics, of democracy, of liberty, of equality, of socialism, without raising these questions, without placing them in the forefront, without fighting against the hiding, the concealment and obliteration of these questions,—is the worst enemy of the toilers, is a wolf in sheep's skin, is the most malevolent opponent of the workers and peasants, is the servant of the landowners, czars and capitalists.

Within two years, in one of the most backward countries of Europe, the Soviet power has done as much for the emancipation of woman, for her equality with the "strong" sex, as well as all the foremost, enlightened "democratic" republics of the world together have done in a hundred and thirty years.

Enlightenment, culture, civilization, liberty,—in all the capitalistic, bourgeois republics of the world these pompous words are joined together with incredibly base, repulsively foul, bestially coarse laws of inequality of women under the legal code of marriage and divorce, of inequality for an illegitimate child as compared with a "lawful" child, of privileges for men and degradation and insults for women.

The yoke of capital, the pressure of "sacred" private property, the despotism of bourgeois dullness of

I see the superhuman persistence of that gesture, even to decomposition, even to dust. And that other man, who was lighting a cigarette, and whom death blew out at the same time as his match, that monumental second will become hundreds and thousands of years.

At this moment I feel a thought within my depths—a thought that weighs like lead: I must go to Carla. But I do not want to. It is she, of all creatures, who terrifies me most.

Flight. The road, the road! Or better, the airplane. I didn't think of that before. I must be crazy. I must run after life and overtake it by force.

NO, not that, not at all.

I feel myself nailed here.

Suddenly that terror that made me jerk like a marionette on a string, changes to an immense exaltation.

I, I alone, I am everything!

Without a pause, I march to the middle of the street like a Potentate, like an unchained Pharaoh. This multitude is Mine. It is concentrated where I am. It puffs me up. Here am I entering the conquered city. The supernatural silence is my security, my serenity, my incense.

Someone moved there... Someone... Who has dared to move? Eh, it was a flap of tin in the wind.

I stand still in my tracks, stupefied by this wave of ferocious despotism—and enormous happiness!—that breaks over me.

It seems that as I timidly adapt myself to the enormous casualty, I have only primitive, new, glowing feelings—like a savage, like the first man.

I go into a jeweler's shop. At the rear are human shapes that I glimpse but do not look at. I reach into the bowls of unset gems and strew them on the floor.

Again in the street. I, I alone.

What shall I do?

I am hungry. I go into a bakery, drawn by the odor. I take cakes, I eat them, I go away.

These acts have put me solidly and directly in contact with the prodigiousness of the reality around me, so that in spite of myself I forget to some extent: What to do? Well, whatever I want to.

petty-bourgeois avarice,—that is what has prevented even the most democratic republics of the bourgeoisie from making any attempt against these foul and base laws.

The Soviet Republic, the republic of workers and peasants, has swept away these laws all at once, has not left a stone unturned in the structure of bourgeois lies and bourgeois hypocrisy.

Down with this lie! Down with the liars who talk of liberty and equality for all while there is an oppressed sex, while there are classes of oppressors, while there is private ownership in capital, in stocks, while there are those who are stuffed with surplus while enslaving the hungry. Not liberty for all, not equality for all, but struggle against the oppressors and exploiters—the demolition of the possibility to oppress and to exploit. This is our slogan:

Liberty and equality for the oppressed sex!

Liberty and equality for the worker, for the toiling peasant!

Struggle against the oppressors, struggle against the capitalists, struggle against the speculator-kulak!

This is our fighting slogan, this is our proletarian truth, the truth of struggle against capital, the truth which we have flung into the face of the capitalist world with its sweet-tasting, hypocritical, puffed-up phrases of liberty and equality in general, of liberty and equality for all.

And exactly because we tore away the mask of this hypocrisy, because with revolutionary energy we are accomplishing this liberty and equality for the oppressed and for the toilers against the oppressors, against the capitalists, against the kulaks,—exactly for this reason the Soviet power has become so dear to the workers of all the world.

Exactly for this reason, on the day of the second anniversary of Soviet power, in all the countries of the world the sympathy of the working masses, the sympathy of the oppressed and exploited—is on our side.

Exactly for this reason, on the day of the second anniversary of the Soviet power, in spite of hunger and cold, in spite of all our misfortunes inflicted upon us by the invasion of the Russian Soviet Republic by the imperialists, we are filled with firm faith in the justness of our cause, with firm faith in the inevitable victory of the all-world Soviet power.

Everything is mine, riches... and secrets, then! The impressive thing about my grandeur is that it is not a bundle of dreams and imagination, but real, immediate, positive, decipherable. I am actually, in all simplicity, the king of everything.

I can go anywhere into the most hidden chambers in the depths of houses, palaces, private and public monuments, a Robinson Crusoe in a city of phenomenal riches. I can take my eyes and hands into any sanctuary it pleases me to haunt, among the fresh ruins. I am the prey of vast forces that lead me on, and of a new passion—oh, oh, a sharp new joy seizes me in every fibre: Curiosity.

How far could that smothering extermination have reached? Perhaps... No, that's impossible. During one moment I thought that perhaps I was king of the whole world: France, Italy, Europe...

Carla... I must go immediately to the Grand Hotel where she and her mother are staying. Yes, I must. I am afraid, but I must see her. Courage! I must get that drama over with first.

The four great glass leaves of the revolving door turn on the doorstep. The palace is encumbered with peaceful spectres who are soldered in the corners, in armchairs, at the elevator cage. I search each face one after the other. No...

I go upstairs. A shape has been waiting for hours on the landing to let me pass. No. 51. That's the room. I break the panel with a hammer I picked up on the way. I go in.

The room is empty; they weren't here. Our little spirit is so miserable, so petty, that I sigh with relief!

On the mahogany lies her opal ring. I shiver before that little essential particle of her, remaining there.

A flower, thrown aside and fallen to the floor, has not had time to fade. Tears come to my eyes: that portrait...

The landing on the stairs; the rows of doors. Then Hell begins.

(To be continued next week in the New Saturday Magazine Supplement of the Daily Worker —the issue of Saturday, January 23.)

LENINISM IS NATIVE TO AMERICA

In no Country in the World More than the United States, are the Teachings of Lenin Applicable to the Workers' Problems, Says Engdahl.

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

THERE will come a time when the united revolutionary power of America's workers and farmers will result in the United States becoming a part of the growing Union of Soviet Republics, the final boundaries of which must be all the ends of the earth.

There is no better time than the anniversary of the death of Lenin to make special efforts to awaken labor in this land to a realization of its role in the world social revolution that will bring the dictatorship of the proletariat to the land of the most powerful imperialism.

THE Bolshevik of Nov. 7, 1917, was the victory of our Russian comrades, aiming at world revolution. The Soviet Union, even as it stands today, is not alone Russian, however. It is an international institution. The British trade union delegation truly reported to the workers of Great Britain that "Any nation outside the union has a right of admission to the union."

This report also added that "The army is not the Russian army, but the Red Army. Its flag is the Red Flag of universal brotherhood. Its silver coinage has for device the sickle and hammer, and for motto, 'Workers of the World Unite!'"

A constantly increasing host of workers aspire to the time when they will bring England into the Soviet Union, against the resistance of their ruling class.

THIS month we also commemorate the anniversary of the death of Karl Liebknecht. It was my good fortune to visit this intrepid revolutionist in Berlin before he started on his tour of the United States in 1910. Liebknecht at that time held to the opinion that the world revolution would first break in the United States. He based this belief on the rapid development of capitalism in this country. Liebknecht held to the opinion that the capitalist world front would be pierced first in that country, "where industry is most perfected, where the proletariat forms the majority, where civilization is the most advanced, where democracy is most developed."

"So one used to answer," says Stalin, the secretary of the Communist Party of Russia, in his "Theory and Practice of Leninism," showing that this belief was quite general in the days before the world war broke in 1914. But that was not the theory of Leninism. Stalin writes:

"No, replies the Leninist theory of the revolution. The front of capitalism will not necessarily be pierced where industry is most developed, it will be broken where the chain of imperialism is weakest, for the proletarian revolution is the result of the rupture of the chain of the imperialist front at its weakest point. So then

it is possible that the country which begins the revolution, which makes a breach in the capitalist front, may be less developed from the capitalist point of view than others which remain, nevertheless, within the framework of capitalism."

It was Lenin's absolute faith in this belief that caused him to fight unswervingly for the Bolshevik seizure of power in November, of 1917. Russia was then the weakest link in the world imperialist chain. The Russian proletariat had for its ally the peasantry. The Russian link was broken by the onslaught of a great popular revolution. This happened in spite of the fact that Russia was less advanced from the capitalist point of view than Germany, France, England or the United States.

It is very interesting to consider where the imperialist chain will break next. Leninism holds that the same rule will apply again, "Precisely where it is weakest."

Stalin replies, "It is not impossible, for example, that it may be in India. Why? Because there is a young and combative revolutionary proletariat which has for ally the movement for national liberation, which is unquestionably very powerful. Because in that country the revolution has for its enemy a foreign imperialism, deprived of all moral authority and hated by the oppressed and exploited masses of India."

No matter, however, where the next weakest link in the world imperialist chain may be, it is the duty of America's workers to build their power for struggle against American imperialism. This can be done in many ways:

FIRST:—Build the instruments of struggle, the Workers (Communist) Party, the vanguard fighter of the working class; the labor party, to break working class elements away from the capitalist parties; militant trade unions and aggressive farmers' organizations. Never to lose sight of the creation of an ever closer alliance between the industrial workers and the farmers, the land workers;

SECOND:—Develop the demand of American labor for the liberation of the colonies of American imperialism—of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines—through the alliance of the proletariat in the homeland with the oppressed colonials;

THIRD:—Strengthen the alliance between the proletariat of the United States with the proletariat of those nations under the thumb of American imperialism, as for instance, Mexico, Central and South America and also Canada on an increasing scale, thus building the united power of Pan-American revolutionary labor.

FOURTH:—Cement the relations between the American proletariat and the proletariat of all other countries, especially the other great capitalist

nations. This is part of the meaning of world trade union unity.

FIFTH:—Develop the spirit of solidarity between the workers and farmers of the United States, the world's greatest imperialist state, and the workers and peasants of the Soviet Union that already includes one-sixth of the land surface of the earth.

It is only in struggling along all of these lines in the spirit of Leninism that American labor will in time successfully bring this nation under the Red Flag of the Soviet Union.

BUT American workers must remember, in the words of Lenin, that the coming of the Soviet power, "marks only the end of bourgeois democratic parliamentarism, the beginning of a new era of mankind, the era of the proletarian dictatorship."

For Communism has not yet arrived even within the present boundaries of the Soviet Union. The Soviet state still exists. Yet it is only the Soviet state, "allowing the constant participation of the organizations of workers in the management of public affairs, is able to prepare that gradual disappearance of the state, toward which the development of a Communistic society naturally tends."

It was in his thesis on the constituent assembly, the dispersal of which by the Bolsheviks shocked the socialist parliamentarians of the world, that Lenin said:

"The republic of Soviets of workers' soldiers' and peasants' delegates is not only a higher type of democratic institution, but is also the form of capable of ensuring the most painless realization of socialism."

COMPELLED to face increasingly difficult struggles with their exploiters, the workers of the United States will become better acquainted as time goes on, with the principles and theories of Leninism. Today the broad masses know little about them.

The many millions of the American working class have gained their impressions of Leninism thru reading the subsidized press of the very class that is doomed by the rise of the workers to power and the ushering in of a classless social order. They look upon Leninism as something purely akin to Russian conditions; as something alien to the land of "100 per cent Americanism."

Yet they will learn that Leninism is just as native to American soil as it is to Leningrad, Moscow, the Valley of the Volga or the far stretches of Siberia.

For it was Lenin, the second anniversary of whose death we commemorate, who founded the Communist International that leads the workers in the struggle to win power everywhere and include every nation within their Union of Soviet Republics.

The Skyscraper

By ROBERT WOLF.

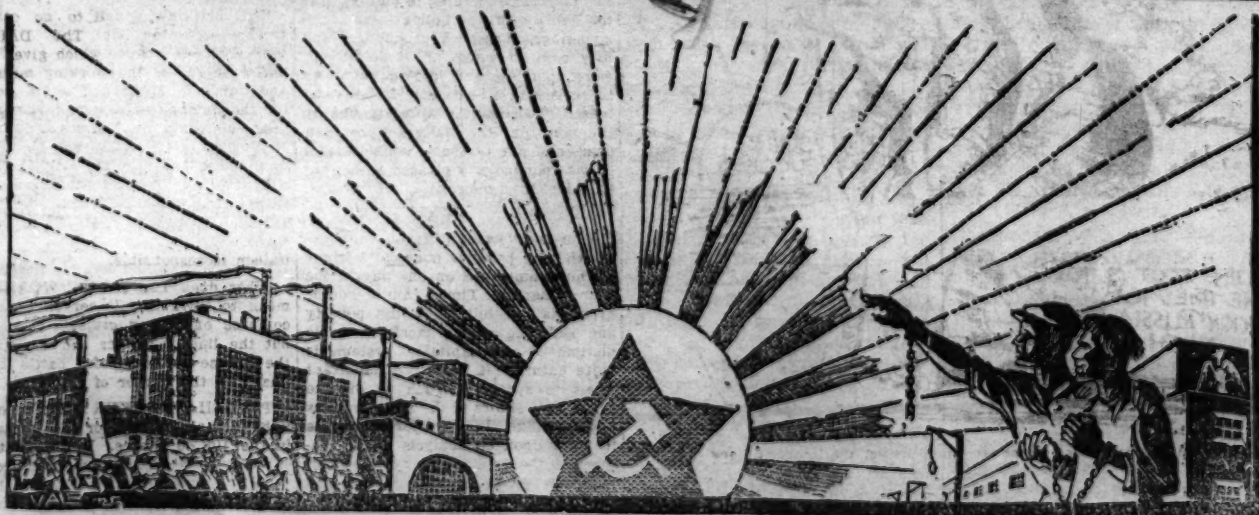
"HEY, stupid, stand back there! Can't you see the sign?"
"Ump-oom! Ump-oom! Ump-oom!"
"Come on, now, get a move on, get that load out of here!"
Ruh. Ruh. Ruquuuuuuumm. Ruh. Ruh. Ruuuuuuuuumm.
"Get it out of here, I said! Jesus Christ! would you look at that god-dam guinea?"
"Gimme chew."
"Still you got to admit those god-dam Bolsheviks. . ."

Ra-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta!
"I ain't taking no orders from no—"
Ra-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta!
"Gimme the hammer, Bill."
Ra-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta!
". . . I seen you now on Houston Street? Come on with, who was it?"
Ra-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta!
". . . half a dollar?"
Ra-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta-ta!
"Still you got to admit those god-dam Bolsheviks. . ."

TAKE that load of brick around to the other street."
Clack. Clack-clack. Ah-clack.
"Jesus Christ! can't you hear me? Take it around to the other street!"
"Gliddap there!"
"What the hell's the delay?"
"Baw! Baw! Baw-baw-baw-baw! No, sir, the Crane Company haven't delivered. . ."
"Jeez, that son-of-a-bitching bar. . ."
"Crrrrang!"
"Tell him he can go stick it up. . ."
"Still, you got to admit those god-dam Bolsheviks. . ."

"I WONDER when we move in, Milt?"
"Watch your step!"
"Not till the thirteenth, Cassels says."
"Unlucky, hey?"
"Gangway!"
"Wait a minute, I want another drag."
"Still you got to admit those god-dam Bolsheviks. . ."

"TWENTY-ONE."
"Four!"
"Five."
"Seven."
"So long, Smith."
"So long."
"Out four."
". . . at Childs. . ."
"Out five."
"Still you got to admit those god-dam Bolsheviks. . ."



Ford System Comes to Pullman Car Shops

THE great Pullman Car shops have introduced the Ford system of production. The cars are strung out in line. The workers are driven to work at top speed. There is no waste of time any more by the workers moving from one job to the other as they finish their work. Once a day the cars are pulled forward. The old system of contracting out the work at definite rates is done away with. We in the Pullman shops, are not told any more in advance at what rates we are going to be paid for our work. But no matter how we rush, and try hard, and sweat,—at the end of the week we find out that under the new system we can make at the most only six or seven dollars per day, while before, working much easier, we were able to make eight and nine dollars.

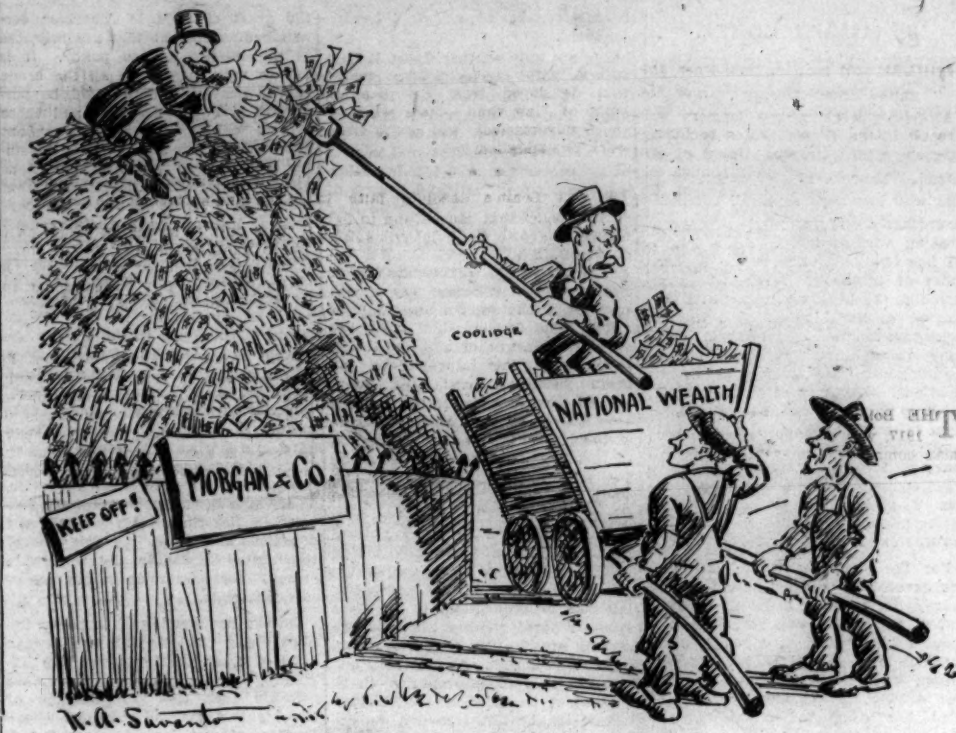
This means that while our production increases, our wages are cut down about 25 per cent.

The new system is certainly profitable for lousy Lowden and other parasites, who own the Pullman plant, but it is hell for the workers.

How does it happen that the workers accepted the change of the old system of production for the new one? Well, first of all, when the change was made, no one asked us whether we would agree to it or not. And, secondly, even now, after the change is made, the bosses never ask us how we like it. They simply forced their new system on us.

Here is how the game was played by the bosses:

During September of last year they began to cut down work and discharged workers in the freight car and passenger car departments. Then they stopped all work in both of these departments. The workers were thrown into the street. Only the foremen remained in the shops. They still kept on the roll about 500 workers of the passenger steel erection department. The discharge of all workers opened the way for the introduction of the new system. There was nobody in the shops to fight against it. The Pullman management did not set a definite day for the opening of the shops, and for weeks the hundreds of jobless workers who were still on the rolls would come to the gates asking for work. "Nothing doing today"—was the answer to them for weeks. These jobless men were used as a whip over the heads of the few workers, who were hired back to help the foreman in trying out the new system.



Coolidge, the "Farmer's Son."

All of the petty bosses and a few of the workers were put together into the passenger car department, and here the work was started at the top notch speed. Any worker who did not prove himself fast enough to satisfy the bosses was fired and a new one taken in his place. There were enough men at the gates.

The bosses compelled the workers to do ten hours work in eight hours, and they succeeded.

The chief slave driver, whom the Pullman management put in charge of introducing the new system is a fellow by the name of Harry Reed. But the rest of the petty bosses are also competing with one another as to who can squeeze out more profit from the sweat of the toiling workers.

For the time being the exploiters succeeded in licking the workers. The workers are full of hatred against the exploiters, but with a jobless army

at the gate they dare not yet offer resistance.

We must recognize that we ourselves helped the exploiters to defeat us, and we must learn the lesson.

In 1924 we had a good chance to organize the Pullman shops. The Railway Carmen's Union came to our assistance in the strikes we had at the time. But the mass of the workers did not respond to the call for organization. And now the parasites do with us as they please. They reduced our wages and make us work harder.

What can we do, what must we do

now? We must build our union, we must strengthen our organization. Every Pullman worker must join the union now, today. Don't wait for tomorrow to do it. There are several locals of the Railway Carmen's Union. Join one of them.

Don't lose courage. Build your organization. And when the time comes to fight for better wages, against the speed-up system, against ruthless discharges, we will be in a better position to fight.

A Group of Pullman Workers.

"New York City Opens Its Heart to Poor and Needy."

By PAULINE SCHULMAN.

HOLIDAY cheer for the poor. Santa made his rounds in a city that glowed with the spirit of Christmas. Turkey and chicken dinners were served free. Down in dark rooms in dismal houses joy swept in on the wings of laughter. Three thousand bags (there was a demand for five thousand tho) were distributed, each containing a sweater, a coat, a dress or a suit, two pairs of stockings, candles, and cakes.

"The gift of the elks to the Bowery mission at 227 Bowery added to the big stock of good things which the officials had already assembled there. More of the Bowery habits are in evidence this year than in any of recent times according to officials, and the demand on the holiday was correspondingly larger. Four hundred and fifty men, of whom about 80 percent were homeless and jobless, sat down to turkey et al,—it was an unusual feast. The homeless were stunned by the fact that the waiters were tuxedoed, and one of these homeless said he was particularly pleased with what he called the atmosphere." (Of course, he was in a warm house.—P. S.)

Thus the New York Times eulogizes the rich for bringing cheer to a fringe of the unemployed on one day in the year. That the Times cannot bother every day to tell us of the poverty and suffering of the most miserable victims of the capitalist system, is quite natural. It has more important items to speak of, such as divorce cases, love affairs of the rich parasites and such like. It is not for the Times to enter upon an analysis of the reason why thousands of men and women who have lost the privilege of toiling in the factories must come and beg for the coats and sweaters which they

themselves produced in hundreds of thousands. The Times certainly will forget about the bread which, every day of the year and not only on Christmas, these hungry ones are in need of. The dark rooms continue to exist in dismal houses the day after Christmas is over—shadowed by the resplendent lights of Broadway.

It was only one week after Christmas the same Times told us how the New Year was greeted by joyous crowds. According to the money spent on New Year's Eve "the country was prosperous." Evidently the poor unemployed did not exist any longer for the Times.

And we surely cannot expect that the Times the World the New York American, or any other of these newspapers, shall pay any attention to them.

This certainly is left to no other newspaper to do but The DAILY WORKER—the paper which gives its entire energy to the working masses and demands bread and a lot more for the unemployed every day in the year—not only on Christmas. Yes! It is The DAILY WORKER, the only Communist paper in the English language in this country which stands up, speaks for these exploited, deprived and downtrodden workers for whose condition nothing else but capitalism is responsible.

What does The DAILY WORKER mean to workers? It serves as the compass on a war cruiser, pointing out the line of danger and directing the course to successful battle and finally to the harbor of safety.

The DAILY WORKER is the beacon light in the darkness for the workers in the United States. It directs the daily struggle to free the workers from the bondage of such "hearts" as the bourgeois city "has opened for them on Christmas day."



Capitalist imperialism depends upon using the trade unions and the "socialist" parties as its best supports. All socialist parties everywhere have become a crutch of decaying capitalism. The trade unions, however, can and will be won away from the support of capitalism.

In Search of a Big Back Yard

By MANUEL GOMEZ.

SECRETARY of Commerce Hoover is now indisputably the central figure in the president's cabinet. Of the entire galaxy of millionaire functionaries with which Coolidge has surrounded himself, Hoover is the only one who has any sense of unified, co-ordinated governmental policy embracing various fields. As a result he has had to absorb to the department of commerce many functions (such as the bureau of mines and the leasing of naval reserves) formerly belonging to other departments. Most conspicuous of all have been his incursions into the field of international relations. Secretary of State Kellogg indulges in official escapades and from time to time explains his mistakes in public, but Secretary Hoover's utterances on foreign affairs are nearly always connected with a definite objective. They are worth noting and pondering because they show us what the government is really striving for.

For the past few months Hoover has devoted himself with tremendous energy to writing articles, issuing statements and making speeches... about rubber. And now congress is engaged in a special rubber investigation, with Herbert Hoover as the star witness. Meantime, the government has conducted a widespread campaign encouraging American interests to acquire lands suitable for rubber growing. Harvey S. Firestone has startled the world with his reported acquisition of an immense rubber empire in Liberia. Machinery has been set into motion to modify the land laws of the Philippine islands in order to make possible the establishment of vast rubber plantations "under the American flag." So imminent does this prospect appear to be that the Filipino nationalists, seeing their last forlorn hope of independence under the Jones law going glimmering, have raised the cry of alarm throughout the islands. Undoubtedly rubber has suddenly become a factor of considerable significance in American and international policy.

The climax was reached a few days ago in the congressional investigating committee when Mr. Hoover, shaking a figurative but none the less defiant fist in the direction of Great Britain, fulminated about "a growing menace in international commerce and relations." Apparently not all the conflicts of the world were settled at Locarno!

The essence of the great rubber problem is a struggle between American tire manufacturers and British rubber producers. Ownership of vast plantations in the Dutch East Indies gives the British a virtual monopoly of the world's rubber supply. Less than three years ago crude rubber was selling as low as 16 cents a pound. Rubber shares were steadily declining on the London stock exchange; the British rubber companies were at the mercy of the American-tire manufacturers, who constitute their greatest market. Then the British government stepped to the forefront, adopting the now-famous Stevenson price control act limiting the production of rubber. Under the stimulus of the Stevenson act the price of rubber rose as high as \$1.25 a pound and has remained in the neighborhood of 90 cents. It is a perfect example of the methods of present-day monopolist capitalism, with a government functioning as the active political arm of gigantic business combines.

But that is only one-half of the picture, which is a moving picture, promising plenty of "action." Mr. Hoover makes his appearance here. He is highly indignant at the action of the British government in interfering with the divine law of supply and demand to the detriment of American tire interests. This, he says, is "governmental monopolization" and neither American business nor the U. S. government will stand for it. It is the principle of the thing—not to speak of the interest. With the old Wilsonian phrase-banners flying, the government of these United States steps boldly forward as the champion

of American business against foreign monopoly.

It is not only against Great Britain that the holy war on foreign monopoly is to be directed, nor is crude rubber the sole commodity involved. It was announced at the first session of Mr. Hoover's congressional investigating committee that the investigation would cover "artificial control of prices of rubber, coffee, Egyptian long staple cotton, camphor, iodine, nitrates, potash, mercury, and sisal."

To the average American worker or poor farmer, suffering day by day under the extortion of monopoly price in this land of the meat trust, the sugar trust, the harvester trust, the oil trust, the steel trust, and the copper trust, etc., it must seem decidedly curious to see the government get so excited about capitalist monopoly. Within the last few years the United States has been the scene of some of the biggest meat packing, textile, oil and banking mergers in history, and all of them have been officially approved by the government, which is now actually taking the lead in a move for consolidation of the railroads. As for systematic limitation of production, it has been practised openly within the past two years by American producers of sugar, tobacco and cotton. At this very moment there is in existence a U. S. government commission (established, incidentally, by Mr. Hoover's department) for the express purpose of maintaining the price of oil by assisting in curtailing production!

The Stevenson act in Great Britain was, after all, only a defensive measure against the American tire magnates who, knowing themselves to be the greatest consumers of crude rubber, had presented a united front to the producers and had forced the price of rubber so low that many British companies were thrown into bankruptcy. Sisal, which is mentioned as a "governmentally monopolized" commodity because Mexico produces 95 per cent of the world's supply, has had its price controlled not by the Mexican government or the state of Yucatañ in which it is principally grown, but by the American harvester trust, which purchases practically the entire output. Every attempt of the Yucatan planters to protect themselves by pooling their sales has been ruthlessly crushed. The struggle of the U. S. government against "foreign monopoly" in sisal can only mean an effort to still further intrench the monopolist control of the International Harvester Co.

The Chicago Tribune is hard-bolled about the matter. In an editorial entitled, "Yes, We Have the Bananas. But—" it laments that "we have no rubber today." It proposes that we get the rubber in the same way that the United Fruit Co. got the bananas (which was by enslaving half the population of Central America and the small islands of the Caribbeans and establishing an imperial system of rule over them—with the aid of the U. S. government). The editorial then continues in the following strain:

"It would be better for Americans to drop morals out of their complaint against British prices. If there is any way by which government interference with supply could be stopped it is American interest to find it until American rubber in the American back yard can be produced. But we have no complaint in principle against the British. We cannot afford to have. It is our principle. If our cotton growers thought they could save themselves from hard times by restricting their output and raising the price in Lancaster they'd do it if half the mill workers in England were put on the street."

Thus it is apparent that American capitalism is hardly interested in attacking monopoly. The government's fight against British monopoly means, in fact, that it is simply supporting one group of monopolists against another.

Nearly every one of the "governmentally monopolized" commodities listed by congress for investigation is a raw material used in manufacture. This is very significant, for it reveals

the great changes in American economic development that are reflected in present-day foreign policy. It is not so very long since all the crude rubber consumed here could be purchased in South America, and there was no such thing as being dependent upon the British supply (even assuming that the British-owned plantations of the East Indies had existed at that time.) Not so, now. American capitalism, like all its powerful competitors in this imperialist epoch, finds it more and more difficult to secure dependable supplies of raw material for its industries. Wherefore the new wave of reasons for keeping the American flag flying in the Philippines—a tropical country where rubber might be grown, "in our own back yard," as the Tribune puts it. Wherefore Harvey Firestone's inspired move toward the conquest of a new back yard in Liberia. Wherefore the government's controversy with England and the warnings to other countries. The whole line of policy now put forward by Secretary Hoover marks the conscious and avowed participation of the United States in the worldwide struggle for possession of sources of raw materials.

On the one hand, such a policy implies sharp conflict with the similar aims of other great powers (like England); on the other hand, imperialist assaults upon the independence of less highly developed countries where supplies of raw materials are found. Under cover of Hoover's "open door" phrases we see a fight to dominate large sections of the globe.

In addition to rubber, Mr. Hoover's list of commodities includes coffee, sisal, nitrates, mercury, etc. What does it mean when our government undertakes a campaign against a "governmentally monopolized" article like coffee for instance? It is an open attack against Brazil—and Mr. Hoover told the congressional committee in so many words that President Coolidge was already "seeking to induce" Brazil to accede to the demands of the Wall Street Sugar and Coffee Exchange. The mention of sisal is a direct threat against Mexico. The mention of Chilean nitrates throws a white light upon the imperialist maneuvers of President Coolidge and General Pershing in the Tacna-Arica affair, and is a hint that they are to be continued. Mercury is included in the list as a challenge to Soviet Russia. We find ourselves face to face with a credo of American imperialism. If the rival claims of British, or French, or Japanese imperialism stand in the way they must be thrust aside.

With the rapid development of the American empire during the present century, the government has often fought openly on behalf of a particular group of American monopolists in a particular situation. Now the government makes a general declaration supporting American monopolists in general against all their competitors. It is the voice of the financial oligarchy of Wall Street, whose in-

terests synthesize all the various industrial combines, through the unifying power of finance capital.

The voice of Wall Street dictated Secretary Hoover's "business" correspondence, copies of which he submitted in his speech before the congressional committee. The correspondence was between the department of commerce and state department and between the state department and the British and other governments. However, the communications did little good, Mr. Hoover declared. More vigorous action was needed.

"What he has learned of the secrets of governments which have set out to enrich their nationals at the expense of America," says the report of his speech in the New York Times, "Mr. Hoover deemed too sensational and inflammatory to submit to the committee in open session. He asked and was accorded an executive session in which he told the committee the inside story of these governmental manipulations and gave information on others now being contemplated. To have disclosed these matters openly, Mr. Hoover feared, would provoke international discord."

"We shall oppose foreign monopoly strenuously," Mr. Hoover is quoted as saying, "but there will be no reprisals or other offensive measures." And then he goes on to say: "The administration has asked American bankers not to finance the rubber, coffee or other monopolies, and the bankers have complied." He adds that we must be prepared to develop rival rubber plantations to those of Great Britain—perhaps in Panama or Colombia, perhaps in the Philippines. No reprisals indeed!

Capitalist competition is no longer the comparatively innocent competition of the cheaper article with the dearer. It has become a thing of competing imperialist monopolies, of great national trusts, armed and threatening. Any means to crush a rival are permissible. Cut-throat "dumping" schemes, limitation of production, tariff struggles, financial strangulation and wars!

Workers who imagine that this characterization is overdrawn need only to read the following paragraph from the newspaper report of Hoover's speech:

"The American commerce minister spoke gravely, deliberately, from a prepared statement, yet guardedly, with an evident aim to avoid sensationalism. But what he said drew the veil from a picture of great nations fighting future wars over the monopolizing of vital necessities of industry and life if tendencies now developing are allowed to go unchecked."

But it is not only a question of future wars. Wars like these have been the order of the day throughout the world for a number of years past. And the United States is part of a world system. American capitalism, as has been already indicated in this article, is not the only one seeking desperately for a big back yard.

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of the Daily Worker

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From the "Big Five" to the "Big Two"

Growth of Monopoly in the Meat Packing Industry.

By GERTRUDE WELSH.
(Research Department, W. P. of A.)

NOWHERE else in the United States is the victimization of consumers by means of monopoly-fixed prices carried on with such extensiveness and such success as in the slaughtering and meat packing industry. This industry cannot be equalled for the number of products, by-products and services held under control by the fewest possible capitalists. Ten years ago, these few were the "Big Five" companies of Armour, Swift, Morris, Wilson and Cudahy. With the purchase of the Morris firm by the Armour interests in 1923, they became the "Big Four." Latest news on the subject, however, (February, 1925) reduces the "Big Four" to the "Big Two," Armour and Swift, whose companies together slaughtered 47.7 per cent of the total number of animals passed by federal inspection in 1924.

"Big Two" Control Food Prices.

Along with this increasing concentration of control in the meat packing industry has come an expansion of activity that has made the "Big Two" predominant not only in this field, but in almost every field of food production. Factors that made possible the growth of the packing industry and its easy manipulation of prices by a handful of men were equally effective in bringing other industries under their domination.

Their vast distribution system of refrigeration and "peddler" cars, with the advantages arising from private car lines, icing stations, cold storage plants and a network of branch houses, not to mention the control of real estate sites, of banks, of trade periodicals, as well as of stockyards, made possible their invasion of the wholesale grocery trade. In one year, the four packing firms, but more especially Armour and Swift, sold over \$2,000,000,000 worth of groceries.

Strategic Points Occupied.

As many as 674 different articles of general utility were enumerated in a list published in 1919 as commodities distributed by the five largest packing companies. Included were such diverse products as Coca Cola and fence posts, curled hair and Red Dog flour, molasses, musical strings, potash, putty containers, tallow and tile.

Especially, in the field of meat substitutes have the big packers strained themselves to occupy strategic points, to such an extent that they have annually handled, for instance, over one-half of the interstate commerce in poultry, eggs and cheese, and play a leading part in distributing canned vegetables and fruits.

Dictatorship of the Packers.

Among the companies in which the big packers have obtained interests large enough to be dictatorial influences are the cattle-loan companies which make the necessary loans to growers and feeders of livestock, and railways and private car lines transporting live stock and manufactured animal products, as well as most important stock yards and cold storage plants.

They are interested in banks from which their competitors are forced to borrow; in companies supplying machinery, ice, salt, materials, etc.; they are the principal dealers on the provision exchanges where future prices in animal products are determined; they or their subsidiary companies deal in hides, oleo, etc., even purchasing these by-products from the smaller packers unable to carry on their manufacture.

From rendering fats from what would otherwise be wasted in their own factories, they have reached out to secure the waste fat and bones in local butcher shops in large sections of the country. In some instances, they are even interested in companies

contracting for the disposal of the garbage of large cities!

Packers and Bankers Fuse.

As meat-packing is the largest industry in the United States both as to the value of its raw material and the value of its products, banks are especially important to the packers. And on the other hand, because of the quick stock turn-over and the enormity of profits, meat packing is of tempting interest to bankers. So the fusion of banking capital with this industry's capital is pronounced. It is estimated that the "Big Two" own stock in or are represented on the directorates (thru relatives or personally) of at least 74 banks, with capital aggregating almost \$4,000,000,000. These include Wall Street's bulwark, the National City Bank, of which J. Ogden Armour is a director.

Besides this, some of the most powerful groups in the country, the Chase National Bank, Guaranty Trust Co., Kuhn, Loeb and company, Wm. Salomon and company and Hallgarten and company now own the Wilson packing firms, warmly welcomed by both Armour and Swift, who are said to have remarked that this arrangement is "most satisfactory."

No Limit, Says U. S. Report.

"There is virtually no limit to the possible expense of the big packers' wholesale merchandising short of the complete monopolization of the primary distribution of the nation's food," according to the statement of the United States federal trade commission in 1919.

This statement came as the result of the last of a prolonged series of costly, exhaustive government investigations of the meat packing industry. The "Big Five" packers at that time were judged guilty of a gigantic conspiratorial combination in restraint of trade. Definite recommendations were made that the government acquire the ownership of the means of transportation, storage and marketing held by them, leaving only the slaughtering houses in their hands. Added to this was the proposal that municipal abattoirs be opened as soon as practical.

Six volumes of incriminating data (under the Sherman anti-trust laws) were gathered by the commission, sufficient to make claims of "free competition" smell as bad as did the spoiled beef the packers sold the government for its soldiers, despite the fact that it was given an acid bath.

U. S. Government Lends a Hand.

And the packers likewise "sold" the government as far as the investigation was concerned. As might readily be imagined, the government did not attempt to carry out the commission's recommendations, which practically instructed it to monopolize the meat-packing industry,—but allowed itself to be monopolized instead. As a result, almost every action of congress, of the department of agriculture or of the supreme court since the report, has been of such benefit to the big packers that they couldn't have prospered more if they themselves had been the government.

"Punishing" the Packers.

However, certain legal motions of "spanking" the packers were pompously performed by the supreme court in order to deceive the public into the belief that it had "saved." Feb. 27, 1920, the U. S. attorney general filed with the court a petition alleging unlawful combination between the "Big Five" and asking "relief."

In reply, the packers entered a "consent" decree, in which they agreed to dis-combine, but stipulating that their offer should be understood as coming from persons "innocent" of combination. "The keenest competition exists between us," they asserted. Certain steps believed necessary by the attorney-general to unscramble the packers' omelette were outlined, embodying requirements supposed to be fulfilled within two years.



"Nine Hundred Per Cent Dividend!"

Nash Motor stock pays 900 per cent dividend! The big automobile companies are doing well. The little automobile companies are being swallowed up. This is the period in which monopoly rules. It is also the period of the proletarian revolution.

The two years had scarcely begun to pass before strenuous efforts were made to have the decree modified, packers bringing pressure to bear from many sources. This move was led by the California Co-operative Canneries, whose contract with Armour and company was to have been cancelled as the result of the decree's admonition that no packer engage in the distribution of products unrelated to his industry.

Wholesale Grocers Protest.

The California case brot an interesting turn of events. Two wholesale grocers' associations,—the Southern and the National, filed petitions in which they took a positive stand against modification of the "consent" decree to permit packers to continue their operations in the wholesale grocery business and thus subject grocers to unfair packer competition because of the financial power of the packers and their superior advantages in transportation.

That the grocers were right in their contentions was borne out by the commission's report, which had stated that the packers' immense selling organization "assures them almost certain supremacy in any line of food stuffs that they want to handle" and that, "at the present rate of expansion, within a few years the big packers would control the wholesale distribution of the nation's food supply."

It seems to be a law of capitalist economics that it takes a trust to bust a trust. And, of course, the mightiest trust wins. So the allegedly budding wholesale grocers' trust didn't stand a chance when face to face with the "Big Five" in the court of appeals.

This court declared, humorously enough, on June 2, 1924, that "If . . . the wholesale grocers are using the decree against the packers to strengthen and build up a giant monopoly in their own various and varied lines of business, there would seem to be demand for a searching inquiry as to whether or not the court is being used as an agency to restrain one monopoly and thereby promote, the 'Big Two.'"

strengthen and build up another. Clearly it is not the policy of an antitrust act to accomplish this result." (!)

A year following the postponement of the case, April, 1925, the court announced that the "packer consent" decree had been suspended, and on May 9, that it had been wiped out. Here ends another chapter of a government's fruitless, futile and fraudulent efforts to "regulate" monopolies.

As a testimonial to the "benefits" of government investigations, the following extract from the letter of the chairman of the federal trade commission considered by the United States president, Calvin Coolidge, in February, 1925, is illuminating:

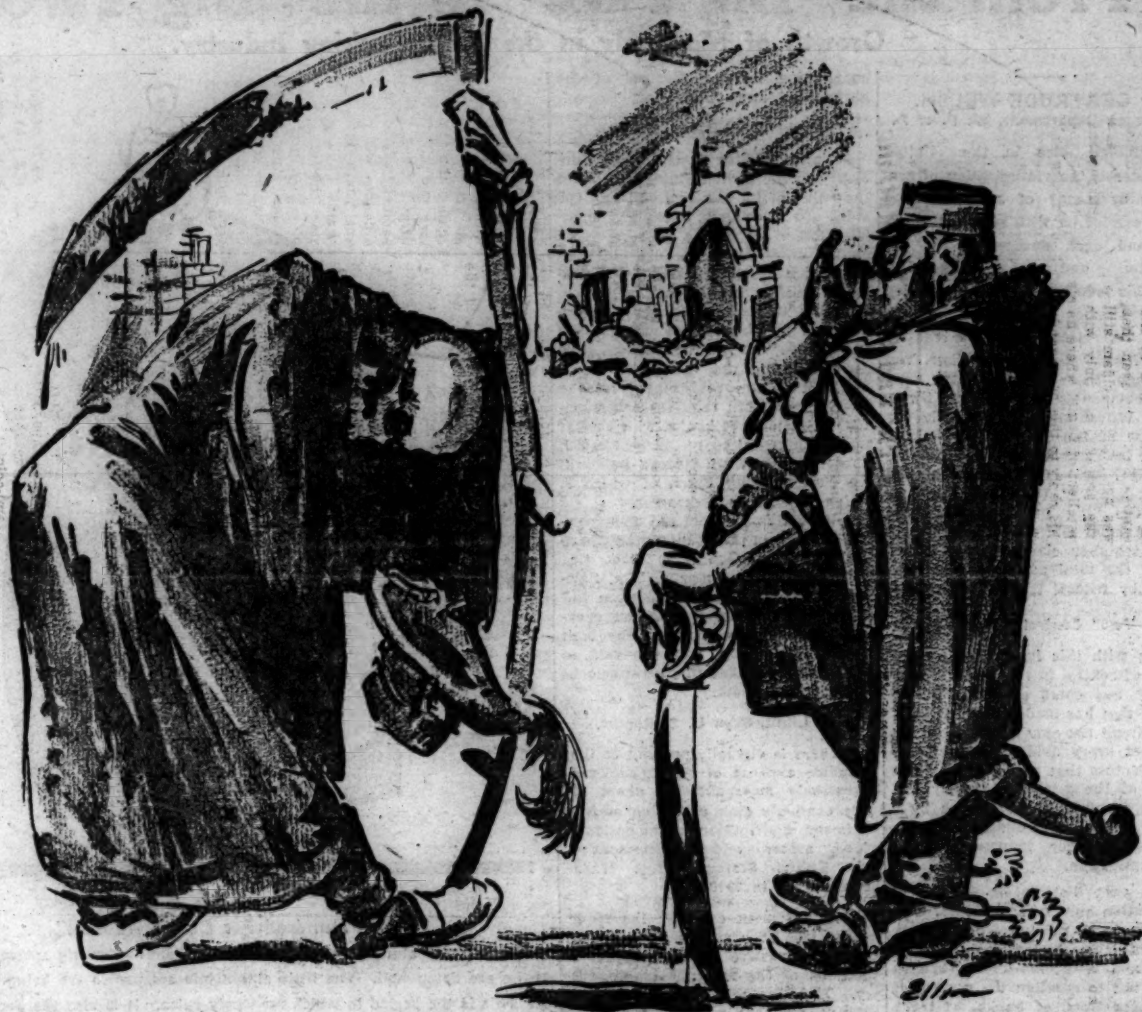
From "Big Five" to "Big Two."

"Probably the most significant change that has occurred recently in the relative sizes of the different packer groups has been brot about thru the purchase of the business of Morris and company by Armour and company. By this acquisition Armour and company increased its proportion of the total inspected slaughter of all animals from 17.4 per cent in 1923 to 23.5 per cent in 1924, which practically equals the Swift and company proportion last year of 24.2."

"The combined slaughter of Armour and company and Swift and company for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1924, was 47.7 of the total slaughter of all animals and 78.7 per cent of the group formerly known as the 'Big Five.' The other surviving members of this group, Wilson and company (inc.) and the Cudahy Packing company, last year slaughtered 12.9 per cent of the total inspected slaughter and only 21.3 per cent of the 'Big Five' proportion of the total."

"These differences in the two big packer groups make it apparent that there is no longer a 'Big Five' or, strictly speaking, even a 'Big Four.' With Armour and company and Swift and company today slaughtering practically 48 per cent of the total kill it is more proper to refer to them as the 'Big Two.'"

"Sans Pareil" (Without an Equal)



Death Salutes the French commander in Syria as the supreme butcher. But the "honor" is only for the moment—for our own generals, such as Wood and Pershing, will soon be breaking all records for the slaughter of weaker peoples in the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Mexico, and South America. The attempt to conquer weaker nations as colonies for capitalist imperialism is one in which all of the great powers are engaged. This makes the weaker nations, struggling for their independence against imperialism, the allies of the revolutionary working class.

LENIN - - By Marcel Cachin

French Communist leader writes for Daily Worker Magazine Supplement his impressions of the dead world leader of the working class—Lenin.

SINCE two years Lenin lies sleeping under his wooden vault in the shade of the ancient rampart of the Kremlin. Night and day, a privileged picket of red guards keeps vigil over the tomb of the great dead. An incessant pageant of delegations, groups, associations and pilgrims from the most remote regions of Russia, passes daily thru the monument, rendering homage to their lost leader. Each passing day the fame of Lenin spreads wider in the universe.

Yet, only six short years ago, the name of Lenin was an object of horror to the world-press of the international bourgeoisie. No man on earth was more reviled and detested. He was represented as a bloody barbarian, bent on utterly destroying every vestige of civilization in his own country and thruout the world.

Lenin is dead. The very same papers, professors, and politicians who coined money insulting him, compare him now with Peter the Great. They all declare that Lenin is the only man of genius revealed by the war. His life, his works, his action have become subjects of objective history. Outrage has given way to justice, and Lenin now takes his place in the Pantheon of the great benefactors of mankind. The memory of his high scientific achievements, his absolute disinterestedness, his personal modesty, his infinite love and devotion to labor, will be forever remembered.

My personal remembrance of Lenin dates back to 1920. Frossard and I were co-delegates from the central committee of the French socialist party, sent with a mission of ascertaining on what grounds the French party could claim admittance to the Third International. A right wing of the French party was one of the most reactionary of international social-democracy and was absolutely opposed to union with Moscow.

The executive of Moscow received our delegation with a mixture of suspicion, curiosity, reserve and encouragement. The French party, at that time, was already politically powerful and an important factor nationally. From a revolutionary point of view, it was weak. Many of its leaders had been strongly pro-war and reformist at heart. Nevertheless, a large fraction of the party was heartily in sympathy with the Russian revolution and desirous of adopting its methods, tactics and policy.

Among the members of the executive in Moscow, there was no unanimity of sentiment where we were concerned. Some were bitterly opposed to our entrance into the Third International under any circumstances. Lenin was not of that opinion. His political insight was too acute not to realize the importance to the International represented by our delegation. He was, more than any other, wide-awake to our faults and errors but was aware of the immense reserves of the French revolutionary proletariat.

His greeting was, as a result, full of fraternal reproach for the past, but cordial and warm for the future.

His judgment of the European socialists was severe in the extreme and pitiless in his appreciation of their weakness and lack of energy after the war when a resolute action on their part would have roused all the revolutionary forces of Europe. His criticism of the softness of our tactics, the intellectual insufficiency of our party organ, l'Humanite, the obnoxious policy of the traitors within our ranks was absolutely drastic.

But after having unburdened himself of all criticism, how fraternal and free from all bitterness his welcome! He insisted in seeing us personally, in conversing with us freely, from heart to heart, explaining all things frankly, thoroughly, in the spirit of the purest friendship and comradeship. It is difficult to explain what charm was diffused from his simplicity and confidence, and what a soul-warming exhilaration thrilled from communion with his genial rectitude, sincerity and masterliness. The diplomacy of Lenin had nothing of the traditional ruse, trickery and lies. It was always direct, brutal, loyal and supremely logical and reasonable.

Our meeting took place in July, 1920, in the full of the campaign of Russia against Poland. The fate of the Russian revolution was at issue

on the plains of the west. The allied powers had not yet disarmed and were waiting for their chance to attack Soviet Russia. Lenin was full of anxiety and grave preoccupations. Misery, famine, want reigned supreme all over Russia. The Red Army was fighting desperately to save the republic of labor. In the midst of these distracting cares, Lenin was calm, serene, full of faith and hope.

In the tiny room in which our conversation took place, news of the world came every minute. The place was without the least ornament. The only book visible, ready at hand, was a well-worn edition of Karl Marx. The fate of 130,000,000 people, the destiny of the world was being moulded every hour in that little space, and working in that mighty brain. And yet Lenin found time, freedom of mind and attention to discuss with the most minute detail the organization of the struggle in our country of which he was most astonishingly well-informed.

The memory of that interview will never fade from my heart or mind. It had been my priceless fortune to approach Lenin intimately, I had been able to appreciate his strength and powerful prestige, his clear intelligence, his resolute will, and on the 21st of January, 1924, I realized with unutterable grief what a loss the proletariat had suffered, when the eyes of the intrepid chief were closed forever.